The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,943—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class..... Rs. 750.
Second class..... Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class..... Rs. 1,125.
Second class..... Rs. 600.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class..... Rs. 1,350.
Second class..... Rs. 720.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 15 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

1884. Date.	Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captains.
1. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3530	500	H. Wyatt.
11th "	Bombardy	3720	500	W. H. Mudie.
1. 18th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	1923	700	R. G. Stoad.
25th "	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
1. 1st Feb.	Pekin	3530	500	A. Symons.
8th "	Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards.
1. 15th "	Hydaspes	2884	500	G. Scrivener.
22nd "	Candia	4194	700	A. B. Daniell.
29th "	Brindisi	2746	500	J. Hawkes.
7th Mar.	Cathay	2903	400	W. M. Robbie.
1. 14th "	Assaye	3053	500	S. E. Cole.
21st "	W. Lowndes	2725	500	W. H. Mudie.
1. 28th "	Ganges	4146	750	W. B. Andrews.
4th April	Rohilla	2939	400	H. Weithell.
11th "	Clyde	4524	750	G. M. Raimond.
18th "	Sutlej	3382	500	C. R. Edwards.
1. 25th "	Sardinia	4194	700	A. H. Johnson.
2nd May	Lycaon	3743	600	M. de Horne.
9th "	Khiva	4101	700	W. D. Anderson.
16th "	Carthage	3953	650	W. M. Robbie.
1. 23rd "	Dublin	3399	700	W. Barratt.
27th "	Venetia	3725	650	A. B. Daniell.

The steamers marked 1 proceed to London call at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
ARAB	3011	562 S. F. Cole	On 28th Dec. 1883.
GANGES	1741	700 W. H. Mudie	11th Jan. 1884.
CHUSAN	1321	750 R. M. Rimmer	25th "
SUTLEJ	1321	700 A. H. Johnson	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued to Europe at reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th or each month, calling at the 1st following ports:—

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and BRINDISI.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.	TO MARSEILLES.
I Class ...Rs. 500 including wines.	I Class ...Rs. 525 including wines.
II do. ... 340 do.	II do. ... 360 do.
III do. ... 230 With food.	III do. ... 185 With food.

Children under 2 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-Books.
A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.
The following or other first-class steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. RAPEA ..... RUBATTINO on Tuesday, 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. VENDLA, on Friday ..... 1st Feb. "
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Mar. "

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 11 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London available for 11 days.

From Genoa I Class Calais Route, Rs. 85 Brindisi Route Rs. 85
" II do. do. " 70 do. " 70
From Naples I do. do. " 140 do. " 140
" II do. do. " 105 do. " 105

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZONI,
Agent.
Suez Canal House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHIOMBO, 2,705 tons, 450 horse-power, 450 register, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th January. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 2 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 5 0 0
Via Dieppe..... 1st class 5 13 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the Passage Ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

BALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. Hp.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Maboreich	3,500 500	25th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	28th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500 550	25th Mar.
BERENICE	P. Cvillovich	3,500 550	29th April.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 500	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 120
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 45	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.
The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	7th Dec. 1884.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500 550	25th Jan.
BERENICE	P. Cvillovich	3,500 550	29th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch, for further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Swinton House, 51, Churchgate-street, Bombay, Nov. 20, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—s.s. CLAN GRANT, 3,000 tons, 100 & 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THROUGH TICKETS issued including Rail and Steamer available by ANY ROUTE from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and Principal Railway Station in India.

For Pamphlet of Routes, with maps free, address and applications.

Apply THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 16a, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HUZARA," 3,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1884, at 5 p.m. calling at Ratnagherry, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Coringa, Masulipatam, Chittagong, Calcutta, Berhampore, Lucolla, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Tonds are called at for the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 1st January, 1884, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bas and Bussorah, in the forenoon of any other, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,365 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 367 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th January, 1884, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 3 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 each.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

WHITE STAR LINE.
DIRECT COMMUNICATION, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "COPTIC" 4,000 tons, 550 H.P., Captain W. H. Kipping, belonging to the Fleet of the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd January, 1884.

Her accommodation has been fitted regardless of expense, being specially adapted for the Cabin and Intermediate, and is spacious and airy. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.
For other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 20, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1884.
S.S. WESTON HALL	3,703 400	3rd January.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	2,200 400	19th "
S.S. WERNETH HALL	4,120 500	To follow.
S.S. WIRRAL HALL	4,109 500	"
S.S. RYLAL HALL	2,700 400	"

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY CHAMPAGNE IN MAGNUMS,
HEIDSIECK'S MONOPOLE,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour..... each	Rs. 0 4
Sixpenny " " ..... "	0 6
One Shilling " " ..... "	0 12
Eighteenpenny " " ..... "	1 8
Two Shilling " " ..... "	2 0
Four Shilling " " ..... "	2 12

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIUMS.

OIL COLOUR BOXES.

Half Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. ..... each	Rs. 7 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... "	" 22 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... "	" 43 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... "	" 70 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. OIL SKETCHING BOOKS.
OIL SKETCHING PAPER. MILL BOARDS.
ACADEMY BOARDS. DIPPERS.
PALETTES. MAHL STICKS.

FINE HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
FINEST RED OIL SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had upon application to the Agents.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

	Cash prices.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ..... each	Rs. 0 10
Eighteen Penny do. do. ..... "	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 4
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... "	2 0
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... "	3 0

DRY CAKE COLOUR BOXES.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	Rs. 4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 11 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	" 70 0

MOIST PAN COLOUR BOXES.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	Rs. 6 12
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 22 8

MOIST TUBE COLOUR BOXES.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	Rs. 14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	" 34 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.	" 50 0

OTHER BOXES AT INTERMEDIATE PRICES.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blocks.
Half-bound Sketch Books.
Drawing Books. Portfolios.
Tracing Cloth. Pencing Paper.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS.
French Pastel Crayons. Conte Crayons.

Illustrated Catalogues on application to the Agents.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC, Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX, A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC, Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC, Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE, Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE, Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX, Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Quarts.		Per Hogshead. Quarts.
170 0	BORDEAUX	170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,
A RICH AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICE LIST
OF
WINES AND PROVISIONS
sent free on application to
W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

HAMS, CHEESES, TINNED PROVISIONS, PUDDING AND DESSERT FRUITS.

XMAS. SUPPLIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BEERS, AERATED WATERS OF THE BEST BRANDS Only.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

PHARMACY BRANCH, 17, Church Gate St., BOMBAY. B. PHILLIPS & CO., CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, POONA. PHARMACY BRANCH, Bootwar Peth, City of POONA.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SCARFS, From Re. 1 to 6.
TIES,
MADE BOWS,
BRACES,
BELTS, ALL AT VERY
COLLARS, LOW PRICES,
("THE MASHER") GLOVES.
(AND LATEST SHAPES.)

THE BEST CHOICE IN THE CITY.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80
Half-hunting	" 35 to " 85
Crystal face	" 40 to " 80
Gold.	
Hunting	" 65 to " 316
Half-hunting	" 85 to " 325
Crystal face	" 70 to " 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	" 60 to " 180
Crystal face	" 60 to " 150
Gold.	
Hunting	" 160 to " 375
Half-hunting	" 180 to " 400
Crystal face	" 200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holts and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORENAS AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that they have just unpacked a CHOICE COLLECTION of GOODS received per s.s. BRINDISI, comprising:—

NEW-YEAR CARDS.

TOYS.—Speaking Dolls and Mechanical Toys of great variety and prices.
ALBUMS.—A choice Collection for New-Year presentation.

CONFECTIONERY.

All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients.

Boiled Confectionery.	Liqueur Comfits.	Lozenges.
Fondant Creams.	Comfits.	Gum Goods.
Gelatine Gum Goods.	Chocolate and Cream.	Rocks.
	Cream Ices.	

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Very elegant and different in designs, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.
A RARE COLLECTION OF CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
In fancy boxes, also in boxes of 7 lbs. each.
TURKISH DELIGHT.
RASPBERRY NOYEAU.
COLLARD AND BOWSER'S GOODS,
Everton Toffee, Butter Scotch, Butter Mint, Raspberry Toffee, Black Currant Toffee, Paraline Rock.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Finest quality only, from the first Parisian Makers.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS,
of great variety and attraction, from Annas 8 to Rs. 5 each box.
FANCY BOXES,
In nests or filled with French Confectionery, Chocolate and Cream, very suitable for presentation.

OILMANSTORES FROM MOIR AND SONS, AND CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

From this season we have added this branch to our business and hope the public will give their patronage.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Whisky, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Gin, Old Tom, Liqueurs, Beer, Stout, &c., &c.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
15, MEADOW-STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plate & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Funnels.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenoscopes.	Camera Presses and Dies.
Portable Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lenses.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMERICAN SQUEEZERS.

VERY BEST QUALITY, slipping readily when handled.

Cash Prices.

With round corners,	plain	per pack	Rs. 1 12
Do.	do.	per doz. packs	" 18 0
Do.	gilt edged	per pack	" 2 0
Do.	do.	per doz. packs	" 24 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
GAUZE MERINO VESTS.

	Cash per doz.
FINE GAUZE, Cool and Strong	Rs. 20 to Rs. 26
ELASTIC GAUZE, Comfortable and durable	" 35 to " 40
SUPERFINE GAUZE, Best obtainable	" 45 to " 55
SILK and WOOL, specially made for Indian Wear	" 67 to " 90

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 8

Clarke's Hoplemurona.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon akelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Ellman's Embrocation for Cattle.
General Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
" Worm Powders.
Bisline's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Or to our Agents
Messrs W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DAVE CARSON.

UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE WONDERFUL
BALDWINS.
AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE
AND
THOUGHT-READING
Test pronounced to be the most wonderful features ever attempted.
TO-NIGHT,
And every night during the week.
THE GREAT
BALDWINS.
SPIRIT-EXPOSERS,
THOUGHT-READERS,
In the funniest Entertainment in the World.
ENTIRELY FRESH WONDERS.
THOUGHT-READING,
MESMERIC CLAIRVOYANCY,
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE TEST.
Reading the numbers on a bank-note, giving the names of dear friends, finding any article merely thought of by the Committee, &c., &c.
FAY'S GREAT COAT TEAT.
THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE AUDIENCE
MADE TO TURN PALE.
THE SPIRIT BRIDE'S RECEPTION.
THE GREAT KATIE KING MYSTERY.
The faces of people who have been dead for years are seen and recognized in the bright light on the open stage
MIND-READING.
THOUGHT COMMUNICATION,
PSYCHOMETRIC INTERCOURSE.
NEW FEATS. NEW EXPLANATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11-30.
Educated Natives, Parsee Gentlemen, and Members of the Theosophical Society will be particularly interested in the Materialisation of the dead and in Mrs. Baldwin's Clairvoyant Experiments.
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER,
MR. GEORGE LINGARD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MURRAY, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to send their boats alongside and to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. R. VOL. CORPS, PAREL.
A & C COMPANIES.
THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS announce that a BALL will take place in the Assembly Room of the Mechanics' Institution at 9 p. m., Railway time, on MONDAY, December 31, 1883.
Tickets Rs. 2.
Lieut. R. C. OGILVIE, M. C.

WANTED, an ENGINEER for the Service of the LOCAL FUND BOARD, Bellary Circle. Salary from Rs. 250 to 500 according to qualifications. Travelling Allowance Rs. 4 per diem. Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the President, L. F. Board, Bellary.
R. GOODRICH, President,
L. F. Board.
Bellary, 22nd December, 1883.

POSTAL NOTICE.
ON and after the 1st January, 1884, MAILS for places served by the B. B. and C. I. MAIL TRAIN will be CLOSED at the General Post Office—
On week days at 6-30 p. m.
On Sundays at 5 p. m.
Registered Letters and Parcels for the same places will be received up to 4 p. m.
W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 26th December, 1883.

CHEMICALS
AND
CHEMICAL APPARATUS
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Arsenic Apparatus, Marsh's, complete.
Becker's Balance, Analytical.
Bastns, Evaporating, Berlin Porcelain.
Do. do. Bohemian Glass.
Beakers, Finest Bohemian Glass.
Blowpipes, Common Brass.
Do. Brass with Ivory Mouthpiece.
Do. Japanned Tin.
Boretts, Mohr's, with Pinchcock, Caoutchouc Tube and Glass Jet.
Do. do. do. Geissler's Glass Stopcock.
Condensers, Glass.
Do. Liebig's Copper, on Tripod, Foot.
Do. do. Glass Body and Tubes.
Condenser Tubes, Glass, for the above.
Cork Borers, and Brass Tube and Steel Rod.
Do. Presses.
Eudiometers, Ure's, 2 cubic in. graduated into 200 parts.
Do. do. 25 cubic in. graduated into 50 parts.
Do. do. 50 cubic in. graduated into 100 parts.
Flasks, for Boiling
Funnels, Safety, with one Bulb,
Do. do. two do.
Do. do. four do.
Do. do. with Side Gas-Leading Tube,
Do. do. Stoppered Bulb and Stopcock.
Gas Jars or Receivers, open top and bottom.
Gas Deflagrating Globes.
Do. do. Spoon with Brass Cap.
Do. do. do. on Iron stand.
Gas Holder, Stout Japanned Tin,
Do. Bag, Vulcanized Rubber.
Glass Rods, German Glass.
Do. do. Coloured.
Do. do. White Opaque.
Graduated Pipettes, cubic centimetres, ganged at one mark to deliver precise quantities.
Labels for Reagents.
Percolators, thin Glass, with Glass Stopcock.
Pipettes of Dropping Tubes Bulb,
Do. Do. Cylindrical,
Do. or Dropping Bottles, with Vulcanized Rubber Top
Do. do. Stoppered.
Pneumatic Troughs.
Retorts, Bohemian Glass, for distillation.
Do. Oxygen, Sheet Iron, with Leading Tube and Key.
Do. do. Copper Polished, with Brass Cap and Union.
Receivers, Bohemian Glass, for Retorts, Plain, Tubulated, Stoppered.
Rupert's Drops and Bologna Vials for showing the brittleness of glass.
Specific Gravity Bottles.
Stands or Supports, Wood and Iron Still, Tin Plate.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas Apparatus, Laboratory Size, for testing, on wooden Stand complete.
Do. Babos, with Wash Flask on Mahogany Stand.
Do. Kipp's, for constant supply.
Syphons, Glass, Plain.
Do. with Suction Tube.
Do. with Glass Stopcocks for Acids, &c.
Test Glasses, Bohemian Glass.
Do. Tubes, best Bohemian Glass.
Do. Do. on Foot.
Do. Do. Cleaners.
Do. Do. Holders, Brass Wire in Wood Handle.
Do. Do. Stands, in varieties.
Tongs, Crucible.
Tubes, Best Vulcanized Rubber, for connections.
Do. Light Blown Glass, for Organic Analysis, &c.
Do. Do. Chloride of Calcium in various forms.
Do. Reduction, in various forms.
Woulfe's Bottles, with 2 or 3 necks, &c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
JAPANESE AND CHINESE
CURIOSITIES.
ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM
VASES FROM 2 INCHES TO 4 FEET.
Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.
BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real old and RARE SATSUMA, and Kompo Droll Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.
SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE
OVER 200 YEARS OLD.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
MARVELLOUSLY EQUIPPED
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
WHICH WILL SHORTLY LEAVE
BOMBAY FOR BARODA.
The only grand enterprise organised for the first time in India
and acknowledged by the *Press and the Public* to be quite unique of its kind never before seen in Bombay.
THE HORSES, DOGS, AND MONKIES
Have all been trained in a capital way submitting to the will of Master Nana (5 years old)!
A Boneless Boy 4 years old twisting all the limbs as if made of Gutta-percha alone.
EVERY EVENING
DURING THIS LAST WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
First Class Reserved...Rs. 2| Stalls.....Re. 1 0
First Class.....,, 1| Front Rug.....0 8
Back Seats.....As. 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

XMAS GIFTS.—A SEWING MACHINE is about the best and most useful article that can be presented as a gift, being always useful and never forgotten. A choice collection at H. A. GEYER and Co.'s, No. 7, Hornby-row, Fort.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has pleasure in doing so at Girth Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perusha w Bur'orjee, Proprietor, Poona.

GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED CHARMS, &c., suitable for presentation, will be sold at very moderate prices. Inspection is respectfully invited.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JET JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, beautifully carved. Snake pattern bracelets from 3 to 6 coils, sold very cheap.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OSTRICH LONG FEATHERS, all colours; coloured Silk Jerseys; Metal and Jet Buttons; white Kid Gloves.—Mrs. CHINNERY, Hornby Row.

MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGAN.—Four Octaves, two sets of reeds, Rs. 120. Can be seen at the Cumballa Hotel. Inquire Manager.

BOARD and LODGING for two or three gentlemen, with a respectable European family, in Hornby Row. Apply to C. C., *Gazette* office.

TO LET, the entire beautiful HOUSE facing the sea, on Ramjeee Road, with large shop below. Rent moderate. Apply to K., care of this paper.

AN English GOVERNESS wishes for an engagement. English, French, German, Latin, Music, Singing. Good references. A. F., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES always on hand. Basnals, Flags, Pillows, Bedding, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, &c.—V. A. LAUKA & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a GUZERATI B. A., for the Rajpeepla High School. One with a knowledge of Sanskrit preferred. Address, The CLERK, Baroda College.

THE Pensioners' CHRISTMAS FETE will be held at the Cooperage, SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo. Those wishing to attend should apply for tickets to the Brigade Office, Town Hall.

PORTRAITS FROM LIFE, in Oils, Pastil, or Crayon, by Herr Albert Frankel, from the Royal Academies of Berlin and Dusseldorff. Studio at SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where specimen pictures may be seen.

CHAMPAGNE.—Heidsieck's Dry Monopole, Rs. 57 per case of one doz. bottles (less our usual office terms), 5 per cent discount. A shipment just landed ex s. s. Africa.—Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row, West.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced, quick and intelligent LEDGER-KEEPER. Good writing indispensably necessary. Salary according to qualification. Apply, in the first instance, to "B. J. W." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a well fitted DISPENSARY established in the heart of the Town. Present incumbent going abroad. A. Z., care of this Paper.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Rs. 3-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Rs. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

GRAND EXHIBITION of the present Mechanical Toys now opened at S. C. Malo, next to Soundy and Co., Fort. Parents are earnestly requested to visit.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1701. Magnums, Rs. 28 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 20 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply 8 years, Lanbam & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48 pints Rs. 28 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and at the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Seal's Linen Collars, Cuffs Board-fs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mastonel & Co., 10, Meadow-st.

MR. VAN RUITH'S PICTURES are NO LONGER ON VIEW at Messrs. Soundy and Co., but may be seen at his STUDIO, Cumballa Family Hotel, from 12 to 3 p.m. daily, until further notice.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 8-8 per case with patent high screw tops. Small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling, invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the Revenue is £300,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Diseases Parts Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bonney Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN CARAMELS. BON-BONS. Prize Packets. Sweets of all descriptions. Tree Ornaments &c. PEARSE, Apollo street.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
ON and after January 1, 1884, trains will run as follows:—

DOWN.

	Ordinary	Mixed.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba.....Dep.	7 30	10 45	8 0
	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Surat.....do.	6 55	6 50	3 55
Broach.....do.	9 10	9 30	6 34
Baroda.....do.	12 0	12 35	7 12
	a. m.	p. m.	
Ahmedabad.....do.	5 40	1 0	10 20
			p. m.
Wadhwan.....Arr.	.....	7 25	1 20

UP.

	Mixed.	Ordinary	Mail.
	a. m.	noon.	p. m.
Wadhwan.....Dep.	8		2 55
Ahmedabad.....do.	5	12 0	6 35
Baroda.....do.	11 0	5 30	9 30
Broach.....do.	2 50	8 55	11 5
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Surat.....do.	4 30	8 30	12 15
	a. m.	a. m.	
Colaba.....Arr.	8 25	7 20	8 20

The Branch trains in connection with the above and the Bombay Suburban will be considerably altered, as necessary. For particulars, see Time Tables which will be issued at stations a few days before the end of the month.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 6, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the auction sale of the ASIATIC PRINTING PRESS, which was to be held TO-MORROW, is POSTPONED sine die, further notice.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 29th Dec., 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.
SALE OF CHUNAM.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darugkhana-buudarat 2 p.m., to close the account of partnership
12,000 candies Dharaloo Chunam, without reserve, in small lots.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th December, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
10 bundles hoop iron.
2 iron safes.
10 casks arrack oil for mills.
11 casks linseed oil for mills.
15 cases colonrock prints.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
100 cases note, letter, and foolscap papers.
25 bales G. Madapollam.
On account of the Consigned—
C E P—6 bundles tinned sheet.
100 Pieces Navy duck canvas.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th Dec., 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR.
NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action, on the spot, by order of the Mortgagee Morarbhoy Vibhukandas, Esq., by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1883, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Soonderjee Jadowjee, All the right, title, and in event of the said Morarbhoy Vibhukandas, Esq., as mortgagee in and to all that house or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house or chawl-shala standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of ..... in the Island of Bombay, containing by measurement 460 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 35, and bounded on the North by a public road, on the West partly by the property of Muncherjee Hawa, and partly by the vacant ground of Jagganath, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandoo Sonar, and the south by a public road, and which said premises formerly were in the possession of L. A. Watkins, Esq. and receiver in High Court Suit, No. 246 of 1871, and now are in the possession of the said Soonderjee Jadowjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to R. M. Sayani, Esq., solicitor for the mortgagee at his Office No. 7, Church Gate-street, Fort, or the Undersigned.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1883.
MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
BONA FIDE SALE AT CUMBALLA HILL.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to sell by Auction on the premises at Cumballa Hill THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the capital household furniture and effects, comprising carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, nearly reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet marble, topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., &c., marble and other washhand tables, mirrors, almirahs, brass and iron bedstead, children's cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and watercolour paintings, steel engravings and chromolithographs, as also a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock and lustard; also dinner and breakfast service, cutlery and plate, all bathroom necessaries, and kitchen and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.
Also an Excellent Cow yielding a good supply of milk.
Also a valuable collection of plants, which will be sold at 7 a.m., TO-MORROW, the 30th Dec., comprising about 300 Varieties miniature palms, including Areca sapida, A. rubra, A. minor, pandanus, cycas circinalis, screwpine, Dracæna australis, &c., draconnas, goldfoliata, rexandiæ, amplexicaulis, &c., ferns, gold and silver, and bird's-nest, Anglian, Indian ferns, &c.; begonias of new kinds, maranatas, leopardina, lutea, bella pina, &c., English fuchsias, roses, stocks, &c., &c., cuttings of many varieties.
Also an English Bull, cage-shaped brocche by Roster, and other effects.
Catalogues are being published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The cart, cow and horse will be sold at 2 p.m. The property of another gentleman.
A light well built carriage in thorough good condition.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases bottles.
10 cases prints.
An invoice of electroplated 4, 6 and 8 bottles cruet frames, breakfast cruets, pickle frames, sausage tongs, whip sockets, hand painted jugs and basins, &c.
1 massive square planetorre by Schroder.
1 massive decanted Dorset gentleman, consisting of English mahogany drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, settees with cane seats and backs, pier glasses, &c.
By order of Mr. Hurrigovend Santoki and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Watson Bros. and Co.
WG 1285.—1 bale grey cholles, 10 yds. by 42 in.
S 1113-16 6 cases prints.
1118-21
By order of Khima Shira and Ana Pass, lately trading under the name of Harjee Cutchra and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kuttoree Bastonjee Wadia.
3 pair pearl bangles called raetul.
1 emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald pendant called "tamanton."
1 pearl and ruby earring.
1 diamond and emerald ear-rings.
1 pair of diamond four-rings.
1 pair pearl earrings.
1 pair emerald and diamond earrings.
9 diamond emerald ruby rings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 English-built C spring barouche.
1 ,, ,, landau for single horse or pair.
1 new victoria with removable coach box.
1 new tonjon for a single horse.
A high caste arab, fully aged, believed sound, trained charger to all arms beautiful dancer, goes well in harness.
An English built four-seat Mapes cushions, &c., complete in good order and a set of single harness, brass mounted, handsome, nearly new.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1883.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWRIE, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
RESERVE FUND—£320,000
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 3 do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET with immediate possession, a Comfortable HOUSE in Marine-lines for January, February, and March, 1884. Rent very moderate. For particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st March next, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW in Marine-lines for about eight months. Situation the very best. Piano included. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

A VERY desirable furnished BUNGALOW on Napean Sea-road, Malabar Hill for about 1st March next. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

A VERY desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW in Love-lane Mazagon. Rent Rs. 120. For particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED, a BILLIARD TABLE, Complete. For price, &c., apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

A VERY desirable TOP-FLOOR in Hornby Row, Opposite to the General Post Office Open from four sides. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TWO RESIDENCES in Church-gate-street, from Rs. 45 and 60.
TWO RESIDENCES in Hummum-street, Rent Rs. 100 and 65. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL of the LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, Sanawar, which will be vacant on the 1st April next.
The appointment is tenable for five years, subject to re-appointment for a further period, and is open to all persons, members of the Church of England or not, who are members of the Church of England. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 per mensem and a free residence.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, not later than the 1st February, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a-half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from the 22nd to the 31st December (both dates inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to the 15th January, 1884.
E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the nineteenth of December, 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1883.
THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above purpose. The Hotel has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well-ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway Stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.
JEEVANJEE AND CO.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned will, under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, exhibit a collection of English and Educational Furniture and Apparatus, which should Elphinstone Institution early in February. As it is very desirable that country-made Apparatus should also be exhibited, pieces of all kinds of school desks, blackboards, maps, diagrams, slates, copy books, pencils and other educational appliances are invited to communicate with the undersigned at head office, Poona. Space will be provided free of charge for all suitable exhibits.
T. B. KIRKHAM,
Educational Inspector, Central Division.
15th December, 1883.

NOTICE.—No. 5,694.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, up to noon on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, for the supply for one year by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of the Indian Government vessels at Bombay.
2. Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.
3. Tender forms can be had at this office, and should be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."
J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5693 of 1883-84.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to noon of the 4th January, 1884, for the supply by Contract of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES at Bombay, for one year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1885-86.
2. Any one desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain an application at the office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed forms of Tender and Schedule, and any other information he may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tender being treated as informal.
3. Tenders to be addressed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.
5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) required as deposit.
6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.
J. HEXT, Captain R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE
No. 5692 of 1883-84
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 2nd January, 1884, for the supply by Contract of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contracts for the year 1885-86.
2. Printed form of Tender and Schedules of the articles to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the rates," Per" and "Amount" in the Tender or Schedules, viz.—"Tenderd commission of [illegible] will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.
3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.
5. Parties may tender for one or as many completed classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.
6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.
7. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited as shown in the schedules, equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this yard, which are sealed and kept in his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.
8. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.
9. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.
J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

CALENDAR—DEC.—JAN., 1883-84.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Dec.	29th.	5h. 21·9m. p.m.
First Quarter	Jan.	6th.	2h. 26·4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	13th.	5h. 18·4m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	20th.	10h. 14·6m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	28th.	9h. 8·6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 29	R. V. Rifle Meeting, at Colaba & Poona. Agricultural Show, Gondal. Calcutta Races.	6 34	5 30	10 0 11 50 a	5 16m 5 54 a
Sun. 30	1st Sunday after Christmas.	6 33	5 31	11 —	5 47m 6 30 a
Mon. 31	Banks closed. R. V. Rifle Meeting, at Colaba & Poona.	6 33	5 31	0 24m 0 11 a	6 20m 7 4 a
JAN. 1884					
Tu. 1	Proclamation Day. New Year's Parade at Tapoe. Oval. Banks closed. Calcutta Races.	6 33	5 32	0 59m 0 51 a	6 56m 7 45 a
Wed. 2	.....	6 33	5 33	1 36m 1 33 a	7 35m 8 24 a
Thr. 3	Public Offices re-open New East India Press Co., 3 p.m.	6 36	5 33	2 12m 2 21 a	8 17m 9 6 a
Fri. 4	Chamber of Commerce Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Viceroy's Council meets, Calcutta.	6 36	5 34	2 50m 3 15 a	9 3m 9 51 a

DIVINE SERVICE.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, DEC. 30.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 59 and 60. Te Deum.—Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 59 and 60. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett. Anthem.—"In the beginning was the world."

Tuesday, January 1.
Circumcision of our Lord.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, January 3.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers.—In the Morning at 7-30 and in the Evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be given to the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Litany. Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 58, 59 and 316.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 6, 60, and 62.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
11 a. m.—Morning Service and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Hymns.—Morning 12 and 83. Evening 270, 302, and 82.

Monday, Dec. 31.
5-30 p.m.—Prayer Meeting. Hymns 85, 176, &c.

Tuesday, January 1.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Address. Hymns 84, 87, and 90.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 165, 205, and 72.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82, 221, and 283.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPURA.
1-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 73, 289, and 223.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, Professor Baldwin, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Africa and Flor de Dia, from Dia. Yesterday:—Simla (s), Bussorah; Afghan (s), Moulmein; Adria (s), Mauritius; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool.
Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Tintoia (s), for China, &c.; Rohara (s) and Mirzapore (s), for Persian Gulf ports; Bhownuggur (s) Bhownuggur; Scindia (s), Karrachee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture.....Mirella.....	Gounod.
Air.....The Lost Chord.....	A. Sullivan.
Valse.....Fanfaronne.....	Waldteufel.
Scena ed Aria.....Pedrotti.	
Quadrille.....The Times.....	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGRANT.—James Bell, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Rama Harriba, the driver of a Municipal water-cart, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of torturing his bullocks by twisting their tails. He was fined Rs. 3.

FALSE MEASURES.—Rathew Javet, a retail dealer in grain, having his shop at Bhaendy Bazaar-road, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession two false measures. He was fined Rs. 10.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe

THE SCENE OF WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THE point of principal importance in the present crisis is Khartoum, the central position and chief town of the whole vague region comprehensively denominated the Egyptian Soudan, which stretches from Egypt on the north to the Lauza Lakes on the south, and from the Red Sea to the east to the western boundary of Darfur on the west. The situation of Khartoum is a very important one, lying, as it does, at the junction of the Blue and White Niles. It is about equally distant—that is to say, between 1,100 and 1,200 miles as the crow flies—from the northern boundary of Egyptian Mediterranean, and from the southern limit of the Khedive's equatorial dominions, the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and the kingdom of Uganda. From Khartoum to the ports of Suakim and Massowa on the Red Sea, the eastward limit of the Soudan, is about 400 miles, and to the westward limit which is the most indefinite of all, but is generally fixed at the western boundary of Darfur, it is nearly 800 miles. Going down the Nile from Khartoum in the direction of Egypt, the principal places are Berber, about 200, and Dongola, about 330, miles to the north. The direct route from Khartoum to Egypt does not, however, go through Dongola, but leaving the Nile at Abu Hamed, 220 miles below Berber, where the river makes its great bend to the west, the direction of Dongola, it strikes across the desert to meet the river again at Korosko, and to follow it thence down to Assouan, the nearest point of Egypt, which by this route is about 350 miles from Khartoum. Berber is a point of special importance, because it is here that the desert route from Suakim, the chief port of the Soudan, strikes the Nile. From Suakim to Berber is 280 miles, and this is the line of the proposed railway, which would open out all the Soudan country east of the Nile, and bring it into direct communication with Egypt and the commerce of the Red Sea.

If we look in the other direction—namely, southward—and follow the course of the White Nile from Khartoum towards the equator, the principal places are El Duem, rather more than 100 miles; Kawa, 200 miles; and Gondokoro and Lado, 30 miles from Khartoum. These distances are measured as the crow flies. By river the journey from Khartoum to Gondokoro is estimated by Baker Pasha at 1,400 miles. Gondokoro (Lamulla) and Lado were the headquarters of Baker and Gordon Pashas during the years in which, as Governors of the Equatorial Soudan, they were engaged in attempts to suppress the slave trade. But it is not with any such southern points that we are now concerned, but with the country lying immediately to the south-west of Khartoum and along the left bank of the White Nile, *i.e.*, the province of Kordofan. From El Duem, mentioned above, which is the point at which Hicks Pasha's unfortunate expedition left the White Nile to strike westward into the desert of Kordofan, the distance to El Obeid, the capital of that province, and to Bara, the place of next importance in it, is about 150 miles. It was with the capture of Bara on January 3 and of El Obeid on January 17, that the revolt of the Mahdi, which had been carried on with varying success for the eighteen preceding months, first assumed really formidable proportions. A desultory warfare had been going on during these months both in Kordofan and in Sennar, the province adjoining it on the east, which extends from the right bank of the White Nile to beyond the Blue Nile; but it was on with the capture of El Obeid that the Mahdi obtained a firm footing, and assumed the proportions of an equal belligerent. El Obeid and Khartoum blame from that moment the rival capitals of the Sudan, contending for the mastery over the whole country. Hicks Pasha's expedition was the attempt of Khartoum to subjugate El Obeid. We are now waiting to see whether El Obeid, having signally foiled that onslaught, will retaliate by attacking Khartoum.

Khartoum is naturally marked out by its situation as the capital of the Soudan, built in the angle formed by the junction of the Blue and White Niles, the meeting-point of the lands from Abyssinia and Egypt on the north-west and north, from Sennar and Berber on the north-east, from Darfur on the west, from Kordofan, Sennar, and the Equatorial Province on the south, it is the commercial centre of the whole region, and has ever since the conquest of the country by Egypt been the chief seat of Egyptian power and residence of the Governor-General of the Soudan. The town near which are some ruins of the tomb of Turkeoshi, is built along the left bank of the Blue Nile, with the White Nile in its rear, in a wide, barren, and stoneless plain, and protects by dykes against inundation from the two rivers. It is 1,400 feet above the sea, and has some 30,000 inhabitants, of whom about two-thirds are slaves, for Khartoum was at one time the head-quarters of that iniquitous traffic, which, after the sanguinary conquest of the country by Egypt, rapidly supplanted the legitimate trade in ivory and other natural products of the Soudan, and is the *fons et origo malorum* of all the wars which have so constantly disturbed the country. Khartoum is, from a military point of view, a position of great strength. It is protected by five detached earthwork forts, but these are said to be weakly armed, as its most efficient protection are the broad rivers on either side of it. A force coming from the west would find it a matter of great difficulty to cross the White Nile in face of an enemy [illegible] movement were covered, the approach to the town across a plain which affords no shelter whatever to an attacking force would be a very difficult operation in face of defenders armed with weapons of precision. The garrison of Khartoum is estimated at 4,000 men, all thus armed. It is true that the Mahdi, since the capture of Obeid, must have a good many weapons of precision himself but his troops are said to be, whether from that cause or ignorance, to be averse to using them. Colonel Stewart, writing from Khartoum on February 20, soon after the fall of El Obeid, declared that it was very improbable the Mahdi should venture to Khartoum. In the course of the spring, however, the Mahdi did venture, but was easily repulsed. It is likely, therefore, that after so great a success he will make another attempt on the capital, but it is not likely that he will do so without loss of time. The present season indeed is favourable to military operations, whereas the summer, and especially the months from June to September—the time of the rains and floods—greatly interfere with them. But his movements hitherto have been characterized by anything but rapidity. It was two months after his victory over Yussuf Pasha in the spring of last year before he appeared at El Obeid, and seven months before he took it. If he is equally slow about Khartoum, a place of much greater strength, there will be plenty of time to throw any reinforcements that may [illegible] into the place via Suakim and Berber, provided always that that route can be kept open, or even by the Korosko-Berber route, or by the all Nile route, via Dongola.

Besides Khartoum, there are at present eight fortified places in the Soudan occupied by Egyptian troops. Of these Fascher, capital of Darfur, in the extreme west, is practically out of consideration, as the whole district which is in rebellion lies between it and Khartoum. Gondokoro, too, is too far to the south to affect the present situation. Of the rest, Kassala and Amadeb, in the far east, and near the borders of Abyssinia, may provisions of value in checking the extension of the revolt in that region, while Fashoda and Sennar are of importance as commanding respectively the upper course of the White Nile and the prosperous country lying between the two Niles. But the most important positions of all at the present moment are Berber and Dongola, especially the former. Unfortunately, none of the fortresses are strongly held, as there are only 20,000 men in the whole of them, and it is rumoured that their garrisons have been ordered to concentrate at Sennar and Khartoum. But whatever may be the case with the more distant positions, it is highly improbable that Dongola or Berber, especially the latter, which is not only a point of great strategic importance, but a considerable town of 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, will be readily abandoned.

There are, however, other directions in which the Mahdi can strike. His rebellion has not always been confined to the province of Kordofan. He is himself a Dongolese, and in the early stages of his rebellion it was as much in the province of Sennar, especially between the Blue and White Niles, as in the more western Kordofan, that the struggle was carried on. It was not till the defeat of his lieutenant, the Mafashti, in Sennar by Colonel Hicks last autumn that the Mahdi's operations were confined to Kordofan. But he has always had and still has sympathizers in other parts of the Soudan. As far back as January Colonel Stewart began to be alarmed at the likelihood of his being joined by the important tribe of Kababysh Arabs, who occupy the country north of Kordofan as far as Dongola. With these allies to facilitate his march the Mahdi might leave Khartoum on the right, and strike across the desert straight for Dongola, a distance of some five hundred miles. The garrison of the town is weak, and he would thus strike the direct line of telegraphic communication between Khartoum and Cairo. But the long and difficult march through the desert would necessarily prevent the Mahdi from taking with him an army of such fabulous proportions as is now said to surround him. Supposing him, however, to become possessed of Dongola, and supposing also that the insurrection spread, as it probably will to, over Darfur, the Mahdi would then be in possession of all the Egyptian Soudan west of the Nile. Would he, in that case extend his operations northwards and attempt to march upon Egypt proper? The march down the Nile is one of almost insuperable difficulty. Not only is the distance, even from Dongola, to the southern border of Egypt very considerable, but for 180 miles of the route, from Hannek to Wadi Halfa—to quote the words of Colonel Gordon—"an utter desert extends, spreading also for miles and miles eastwards and westwards on both sides of the Nile. For the same length the river also is encumbered with [illegible] of rock." Once possessed of Dongola and Darfur, moreover, the Mahdi, if really enterprising might be drawn off by the tempting opportunities of conquest in the west. All such wide schemes, however, assume that his available forces, as distinguished from casual and untrustworthy adherents, will vastly increase in consequence of his recent victory, and that he will not alienate his supporters by such cupidity as he is said to have shown after the capture of El Obeid.

The most serious immediate danger lies in exactly the opposite direction. It consists in an extension of the insurrection on the eastern side of the Nile, and especially along the Berber-Suakim line of communication. The defeat of Colonel Mourieff at Toka is the ugliest fact among all the recent mishaps in the Soudan. It is most important for future operations that the Suakim-Berber route should be once more rendered available, for though it might be possible to throw reliefs into Khartoum from the north, there would be little chance of holding that town permanently if it were cut off from communication with the Red Sea.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HICKS PASHA'S LAST DESPATCHES.

THE following are the last despatches received from Hicks Pasha:—"Camp near Sarakhouah, October 3.—Leaving Duem to march by Khorebnel to Malbeis and Obeid, I decided that the line of communication should be secured, and left posts in the forts at Shat, Zeraiga, Agula, Johari Abli Beliah, Ameiseekh, Rahad, Kaschib, and Meibeis. There is water at these places, and quantities of biscuits were to arrive from Duem. A thousand camels were ordered to be purchased and forwarded from Duem. Biscuits and ammunition would be forwarded from post to post, depots be formed, and a line of retreat secured, and in the event of a reverse the troops would find supplies. We marched to Shat, and formed the first depot. I was informed by the Governor of the Soudan that it would be useless to expect supplies. The soldiers at the posts would be afraid to guard the convoys, the Arabs would close the rear, and the posts would not be strong enough. He requested me to abandon the idea but to advance with the army with fifty days' food. I was adverse to this, but as the Governor assures me the posts will not be supplied from the base at Duem, I should weaken the force. I therefore called a council. The opinion was that the Arabs would collect in the rear so that we could not rely on supplies, and the posts would be a source of weakness. Two thousand would be taken for the posts, leaving no defence for the garrison. The soldiers would be disinclined to leave with the convoys. Hussein wishes to retain the posts half-way to Obeid, but says the Government must send troops from Cairo. A battalion must come to Khartoum escorting provisions. Time does not allow troops to be sent from Cairo. Khartoum is too weak. Alarm is of opinion that the posts must be abandoned. Colonel Farquhar is of the same opinion." Hicks Pasha, in a telegram dated October 11, sent by hand to Khartoum, says:—"The army is twenty miles from Nourabi. We have depended on the pools of rain water. Fortunately we have found by reconnaissances that water is ensured as far as Serakhouna. The guides' information is vague. I regret abandoning the intention of establishing posts and a line of communication. The Governor-General informs me that the Arabs will close in after the army has passed and prevent supplies; besides, the pools will dry up. Water is not obtainable, except by digging wells. There is no information regarding Sarakna Normbi, nor the supply there. This causes anxiety. I quite expected the enemy at Sarakna, but by a reconnaissance to-day I found the place evacuated. The health of the troops is good. This is fortunate, as there are no sick to carry. The heat is intense."

IMPROVEMENTS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

A VERY noteworthy effort in the direction of improving the condition of the Indian peasantry is now being made. It differs from all the suggestions of quacks and ill-informed philanthropists, inasmuch as it is thoroughly practical, and goes deep, both literally and figuratively, to the root of the evils of the ryot's life. It is, in fact, the introduction of a light iron plough. India, which ought to be one of the wealthiest countries of the world, is bowed down by the burden of a bankrupt peasantry. No political mal-administration is at the bottom of this bankruptcy; it is not traceable to any of the ordinary sources alleged for such phenomena—feudalism, absentee landlords, legislative obliquities, or race prejudice. It is simply the hereditary and natural condition of the Indian ryot. For many generations his ancestors had starved off the same patch of land, so why should not he, their descendant, do just as they did, and starve too? The cui-bono sounds absurd enough when written down in English, but the native of India sees no absurdity in it. Precedents are an invariable standard of his thought and action; to strike out on one side or the other is to outrage all local sentiment, to shock his family circle, and surrender all that a Hindoo clings to with such passionate and pathetic affection—the ties of bhai-bund and caste. To improve his own condition is to cast recklessly upon those of his family and caste who are poverty-stricken, discredits all his neighbours. What he learned from the last generation he teaches to the next, and all outside that is vanity and vexation of heart—and a trifle profane. For who is he that should defy in the face of fate and disturb the time-honoured traditions of his family? The Bengalees, fortunately for them, have something of the Greek easiness of conscience; their scruples sit lightly upon them, and they are ever on the watch for a chance to [illegible] and this is that Bengalees are rapidly overspreading India in positions of trust and employment. The majority of districts, however, the people, especially the cultivating classes, avoid contact with the world outside their own village community, and are perpetually apprehensive of innovation. Yet if India is ever to attain the position which her natural resources and the undoubted ability of her [illegible] to claim, this very class, the peasantry, must be [illegible] and inherited pauperism. If the soil could be induced to yield larger and better crops, the cultivator is at once benefited, and the first step taken to a prodigious social reform.

A new plough goes, therefore, as we have said, to the very root of the matter, and from a recent report made by the Indian Agricultural Department it seems that in Madras this long-needed want has not only been supplied but has become popular. When the Madras Exhibition was opened the Madras Government sent a representative, and among the other notes which the official made of exhibits likely to be useful in India was a light iron plough sold by a Swedish firm at the low price of sixteen shillings. Some of the ploughs found their way into Presidency and ryots coaxed into using them. The result is that supplies are now regularly imported every year, and the Madras peasant has taken the first practical step towards improvement by giving the soil a fair chance of doing its best. The usual "plough" employed by the Indian ryot is a wooden implement of pathetic simplicity. It is ingeniously constructed so as to disturb the soil through as little as possible, and to give the ploughman as much unnecessary work as possible. The undersized bullock that is roped to one end and vociferously urged to proceed could run away with it all over the field, but the ploughman, hanging on to the other end and lending all the weight of his body to it, acts as a serious drag, and thus both man and beast toil twice as hard as they need, the ultimate result being a mere scratching of the surface, not worth the labour. The unmeaning lightness of the misshapen and primitive instrument is no doubt an advantage when the cultivator wishes to carry his plough home on his shoulder; but for the purpose in which it is supposed to assist the up of the subsoil, the frivolous, rickety thing is as inappropriate as could well be imagined. The ryot, however, is not so sure of this, and his arguments are characteristic of him. He says that this identical plough, or one precisely like it, has served his forefathers, and is good enough for all his neighbours. His piece of ground yields him so much grain per beegah, and his average is as good as any other man's in the district. Go where he will, he sees everybody using precisely the same pattern of plough, and obtaining exactly the same outturn in grain. Why, then, should he be discontented? Nor must it be forgotten that the Hindu's protests in favour of routine are occasionally supported by the well-meant but injudicious efforts of philanthropists to "ameliorate their condition." As an instance may be cited the case in the North of India where the Agricultural Department urged upon public attention the enormous advantages to be anticipated from deep ploughing. A magnificent plough of the very largest size and very latest pattern was sent on trial, and the usual convention of agriculturists assembled by order. An important official explained the benefits of the new implement, and the ploughing commenced. A stalwart pair of Government bullocks had been specially provided, and these were now urged to proceed by much twisting of tails and personal calumny. The bullocks, however, having had their tails nearly twisted off many times before and having heard all that could possibly be invented in abuse of their relatives, both living and deceased, on many previous occasions, were as indifferent to physical violence as to reflections upon the moral character of their parents. So another pair were added, and by and by another; then a mule was impressed into the service, and so on, until a considerable string of animals was attached to the implement. Eventually, after a scene of the utmost excitement and vociferation, and clouds of dust and a tempest of yells, the patent plough began to move. Redoubled clamour and castigation greeted this achievement, and, as the astonished and terrified team plunged forward all together, the huge instrument slipped from the control of the ploughmen who were hanging on to the handles, and the glittering share gave a sleep and plentiful swerve in a sharp angle some four feet deep into the earth. The sudden disappearance of the huge blade under ground was applauded by the intelligent natives as a triumph, and very great, therefore, was their bewilderment when they saw all the animals being solemnly yoked to the other end of the plough—in order to get it out of the ground again. At this point a farmer who had arrived late came upon the scene. He had not been present to hear the harangues about the advantages of deep ploughing, and was trying to draw his own conclusions as to the meaning of the spectacle before him—three pairs of bullocks and a mule yoked to what seemed one plough —when an official accosted him with, "Well, Ram Lal, and what do you think of it?" The man bowed low. "Providence," said he, "knows everything. But what should a slave like me understand of such matters? Yet it may be that these are—fireworks!"

In Madras, however, matters have been managed more gradually, and therefore with greater success. A plough so cheap, that, by instalments, any ryot can pay for it, and so light that their own cattle can draw it, has been placed within their reach, and the peasantry, finding everything in such an experiment consonant with their own ideas and circumstances, have adopted it. The native of India is by no means indifferent to his own interests; but these must be served by means that are in sympathy with his tastes and sentiments, and in keeping with the regular conditions of his own and his neighbours' lives. He exists, as a rule, so fearfully near the line of starvation that speculation in any novelty represents a very serious risk. When an official, for instance, forgets this, and tries to introduce a better species of cereal, it is only with the utmost difficulty that any one can be found who will sow it instead of his usual crop. They argue, and naturally enough, that the grain to which they are accustomed suffices, albeit barely, for their needs, and that the new species may require, in the method of its cultivation, some detail of difference which they are ignorant of, but which, if not attended to, may ruin the harvest and leave them bankrupt and starving. The experiment, they say, is more than they can venture to hazard at their own expense, and this is really the sad truth. Again, an official desirous to import something like civilised methods into the agriculture of the locality will assemble the farmers of the district, and deliver to them a most instructive lecture. The men whom he has convened sit round on the ground with their thin white cloths thrown over their shoulders, their shoes being respectfully left behind, and listen, with profound countenances and deferential assent, to whenever called upon, to the soundness of the speaker's propositions. When it is all over they go away with many greatful salaams; but as soon as they are well out of sight they once more squat down on the ground in an informal "panchayet" of their own, and discuss what the Sahib has been saying to them. As everybody is already agreed that the innovation is sheer lunacy, the meeting very soon finds itself unanimous in condemnation of the official advice, and after a sociable bubble-bubble, the intelligent peasants disperse to their respective acres, and proceed to do exactly that which they had been exhorted not to do, and to leave undone that which the Sahib had urged upon them should be their first objects in life. If, however, the necessities of the poor cultivator's life are recognized and he is not asked to revolutionise any features of his hard, simple existence, or to import any prospect, he is found to acquiesce intelligently enough in schemes for his benefit. Of this Madras has given the latest proof in the popularity of the Swedish plough.—*Daily Telegraph.*

COTTON SIZING IN LANCASHIRE.

DR. J. H. BRIDGES and Mr. E. Haydon Osborn, the Commissioners appointed by the Home Office to inquire into the effects upon the operatives of the process of heavy sizing in cotton manufacture, have presented a long and elaborate report to Sir William Harcourt on their investigations. The Commissioners visited 55 factories in the course of their tour, and much of their evidence as to the manner in which goods are prepared for the Eastern markets is both curious and instructive. The demand for heavily sized goods, they say, has become more extensive in the last ten years; the proportion of size in warp is now frequently under-estimated, and noticeable changes have taken place in the proportion of the various ingredients used in sizing. But while the quality of the size is changed no less than the quantity, it is now possible, and in many cases has to give the ploughman as much unnecessary work as possible. The undersized bullock that is roped to one end and vociferously urged to proceed could run away with it all over the field, but the ploughman, hanging on to the other end and lending all the weight of his body to it, acts as a serious drag, and thus both man and beast toil twice as hard as they need, the ultimate result being a mere scratching of the surface, not worth the labour. The unmeaning lightness of the misshapen and primitive instrument is no doubt an advantage when the cultivator wishes to carry his plough home on his shoulder; but for the purpose in which it is supposed to assist the up of the subsoil, the frivolous, rickety thing is as inappropriate as could well be imagined. The ryot, however, is not so sure of this, and his arguments are characteristic of him. He says that this identical plough, or one precisely like it, has served his forefathers, and is good enough for all his neighbours. His piece of ground yields him so much grain per beegah, and his average is as good as any other man's in the district. Go where he will, he sees everybody using precisely the same pattern of plough, and obtaining exactly the same outturn in grain. Why, then, should he be discontented? Nor must it be forgotten that the Hindu's protests in favour of routine are occasionally supported by the well-meant but injudicious efforts of philanthropists to "ameliorate their condition." As an instance may be cited the case in the North of India where the Agricultural Department urged upon public attention the enormous advantages to be anticipated from deep ploughing. A magnificent plough of the very largest size and very latest pattern was sent on trial, and the usual convention of agriculturists assembled by order. An important official explained the benefits of the new implement, and the ploughing commenced. A stalwart pair of Government bullocks had been specially provided, and these were now urged to proceed by much twisting of tails and personal calumny. The bullocks, however, having had their tails nearly twisted off many times before and having heard all that could possibly be invented in abuse of their relatives, both living and deceased, on many previous occasions, were as indifferent to physical violence as to reflections upon the moral character of their parents. So another pair were added, and by and by another; then a mule was impressed into the service, and so on, until a considerable string of animals was attached to the implement. Eventually, after a scene of the utmost excitement and vociferation, and clouds of dust and a tempest of yells, the patent plough began to move. Redoubled clamour and castigation greeted this achievement, and, as the astonished and terrified team plunged forward all together, the huge instrument slipped from the control of the ploughmen who were hanging on to the handles, and the glittering share gave a sleep and plentiful swerve in a sharp angle some four feet deep into the earth. The sudden disappearance of the huge blade under ground was applauded by the intelligent natives as a triumph, and very great, therefore, was their bewilderment when they saw all the animals being solemnly yoked to the other end of the plough—in order to get it out of the ground again. At this point a farmer who had arrived late came upon the scene. He had not been present to hear the harangues about the advantages of deep ploughing, and was trying to draw his own conclusions as to the meaning of the spectacle before him—three pairs of bullocks and a mule yoked to what seemed one plough —when an official accosted him with, "Well, Ram Lal, and what do you think of it?" The man bowed low. "Providence," said he, "knows everything. But what should a slave like me understand of such matters? Yet it may be that these are—fireworks!"

In Madras, however, matters have been managed more gradually, and therefore with greater success. A plough so cheap, that, by instalments, any ryot can pay for it, and so light that their own cattle can draw it, has been placed within their reach, and the peasantry, finding everything in such an experiment consonant with their own ideas and circumstances, have adopted it. The native of India is by no means indifferent to his own interests; but these must be served by means that are in sympathy with his tastes and sentiments, and in keeping with the regular conditions of his own and his neighbours' lives. He exists, as a rule, so fearfully near the line of starvation that speculation in any novelty represents a very serious risk. When an official, for instance, forgets this, and tries to introduce a better species of cereal, it is only with the utmost difficulty that any one can be found who will sow it instead of his usual crop. They argue, and naturally enough, that the grain to which they are accustomed suffices, albeit barely, for their needs, and that the new species may require, in the method of its cultivation, some detail of difference which they are ignorant of, but which, if not attended to, may ruin the harvest and leave them bankrupt and starving. The experiment, they say, is more than they can venture to hazard at their own expense, and this is really the sad truth. Again, an official desirous to import something like civilised methods into the agriculture of the locality will assemble the farmers of the district, and deliver to them a most instructive lecture. The men whom he has convened sit round on the ground with their thin white cloths thrown over their shoulders, their shoes being respectfully left behind, and listen, with profound countenances and deferential assent, to whenever called upon, to the soundness of the speaker's propositions. When it is all over they go away with many greatful salaams; but as soon as they are well out of sight they once more squat down on the ground in an informal "panchayet" of their own, and discuss what the Sahib has been saying to them. As everybody is already agreed that the innovation is sheer lunacy, the meeting very soon finds itself unanimous in condemnation of the official advice, and after a sociable bubble-bubble, the intelligent peasants disperse to their respective acres, and proceed to do exactly that which they had been exhorted not to do, and to leave undone that which the Sahib had urged upon them should be their first objects in life. If, however, the necessities of the poor cultivator's life are recognized and he is not asked to revolutionise any features of his hard, simple existence, or to import any prospect, he is found to acquiesce intelligently enough in schemes for his benefit. Of this Madras has given the latest proof in the popularity of the Swedish plough.—*Daily Telegraph.*

COTTON SIZING IN LANCASHIRE.

DR. J. H. BRIDGES and Mr. E. Haydon Osborn, the Commissioners appointed by the Home Office to inquire into the effects upon the operatives of the process of heavy sizing in cotton manufacture, have presented a long and elaborate report to Sir William Harcourt on their investigations. The Commissioners visited 55 factories in the course of their tour, and much of their evidence as to the manner in which goods are prepared for the Eastern markets is both curious and instructive. The demand for heavily sized goods, they say, has become more extensive in the last ten years; the proportion of size in warp is now frequently under-estimated, and noticeable changes have taken place in the proportion of the various ingredients used in sizing. But while the quality of the size is changed no less than the quantity, it is now possible, and in many cases has to be, hung outside the weaving-shed, so as to be free from dust and moisture during the hours of work, and an arrangement of this kind should be forwarded in every practicable way. On the point of ventilation there can be no doubt, and the willingness to admit fresh air into the weaving-sheds is much increased by the artificial and unstable composition of the warps. In several instances the temperature was found unchanging when shut up with all the openings closed, when mid rain was falling with a south wind. During frosty winter afternoons, when steam jets have been for hours in full operation, and when the products of gas, combustion, and of human respiration are added in from the lungs of the workpeople, the atmosphere of a weaving shed must be in a high degree injurious to constitution predisposed to pulmonary disease or dyspepsia. The conditions of the sheds are not such as to prevent that large proportion of workpeople whose constitutions are naturally vigorous from following their calling without serious inconvenience. But there remains the proportion, always considerable, which has a constitutional tendency to one form or other of rheumatic, phthisical, or dyspeptic ailment. Such tendencies cannot fail to be intensified by working conditions which tend to vitiate atmosphere polluted by mineral dust or rendered artificially damp.

As to the remedies for the evils complained of the Commissioners remark that there are strong reasons for believing that neither excessive dust or excessive moisture is essential to manufacturing. Processes are known to some manufacturers in the district by which very large quantities of size can be incorporated with the warp without necessitating the diffusion of dust or moisture. It is much to be desired that these processes, some of which are supposed to be trade secrets, should become generally known and applied. Secondly, the Commissioners insist with special urgency that side by side with the evils of dust and damp, [illegible] greater than either, and intensifying the [illegible] consequences of both—the absolute want, in any effective means of ventilation, or at least the failure to apply these means where they exist. In many dusty occupations, notably in that of the coal miner, the necessity of ascertaining the extent of the evil that they are carried on with open windows. The air of the workroom where this is the case is probably changed more than a score of times during an hour. It may be doubted whether with the majority of existing sheds it is effectively changed once during the working day. In conclusion, the Commissioners remark that the business of weaving, till recently a simple process, has become from various causes one of great complexity. Conditions physical, chemical, atmospherical, are now required, which in former times were not thought of. To carry out these conditions requires an amount of skill, and even of scientific knowledge, such as appeared to the Commissioners to be not unfrequently wanting. So far as the failure might involve commercial loss, it was beyond the sphere of the inquiry of the Commissioners; but when the public health was involved in such ways should involve excessive diffusion of dust or excessive moisture to counteract the dust-more especially where proofs are at hand that the manufacture can be conducted by those who apply more skill and science without exposing the operatives to either of these mischievous influences. In a manufacturing process in which the quality of the atmosphere is so important, it might have been expected that the means of ascertaining it, and with some precision facts capable of such easy and exact measurement as temperature and moisture. Yet it is very rare to find a thermometer in a weaving shed, and a hygrometer, simple though the instrument is, appears to be entirely unknown. The diffusion of elementary information on these two points, combined with a recognition of the paramount importance of ventilation, would go far toward the provision of remedies, or at least of effective palliatives, for the evils complained of.

A STRANGE STORY.

FROM a correspondent we (*St. James's Gazette*) receive a very strange story indeed, and one which, if he is rightly informed (as we have no reason to doubt), is likely to make a considerable sensation:—

The first scene of what promises to be the last act in a very strange drama will open to-day. The British Consul at Kertch is to meet a very serious charge, the nature of which will presently appear.

For twenty years past the Sea of Azoff has been the dread of the shipping community. Vessels that have not only been frozen in, but have suffered delays, but from a remarkable system of robbery, Kertch is the key of the Azoff, for every vessel has to stop there and receive free *pratique* at the quarantine-ground before proceeding towards the different ports. Now, the Consul, can get near the Azoff ports; and in the case of Taganrog, the largest of all, ships must drop their anchors twenty-five miles from the shore. All cargo must, therefore, be carried down in small craft, and this means a great loss to the shipper. In the best of weather much grain is wasted by spillage, and much more lost by robbery. But the place where the robbers succeed best is the Channel at Yenikale, its former times the aspirations of the Government left this channel undredged, and almost every ship had to lighten before she could pass through. Small craft came off, took grain on board, and then the vessel proceeded. But while she was making her way through the channel, a gang at Yenikale (this is the assertion) were taking toll of her cargo. In 1871 Mr. Barrow, who was then Vice-Consul at Kertch, pressed upon the Russian Government that the channel was deepened to eighteen feet, and the plunderers found their occupation nearly gone. The jury would further consider whether if the money was offered it was likely that he will was an honest and genuine will. Thomas himself said that before he went away, when he was unwell, Nash accompanied him to the bank, though he did not go inside, and that Thomas lodged with the manager of the bank a promissory note, payable to Nash, for 1,000*l.* in the event of Thomas's death. Would that 1,000*l.* note be given for nothing? Nash did not had the had done nothing for it. That as had made an affidavit in which he distinctly denied that he had ever promised to pay any money to Nash or Rees, or either of them, or that he had given any security to them, or either of them, for the purpose of obtaining false evidence in this action. He now said that he gave security to Nash, but not for the purpose of obtaining false evidence. Thomas was examined on the 22nd of November, and in his examination he never mentioned the circumstance of the 1,000*l.* note; but on the 28th, when he was questioned on board, he said that he never gave security to Nash: he gave it to the manager of the Bank. It would be for the jury to say how far they could accept such an explanation as that. His lordship then went through the conflicting evidence which had been given on one side and on the other as to the communications which passed between Mr Turner and Nash and Rees in reference to money being paid to them or in reference to Mr. Turner refusing any such offer for money which Thomas would give them. He said that the jury must come to their own conclusions as to the view that they took of these transactions. Then, again, there was serious contradiction as to the revelations said to have been made by Nash, and also as to the conversation between Thomas and Rees in the garden scene. Pursuing the order of events, they came next to the evidence of Mr. Pritchard as to the negotiations to get statements from Nash and Rees. There was no doubt that both Pritchard and Childs did form a strong opinion that there was fraud in the case. It was said that they had assumed the character of detectives, and to a certain extent they did in fact assume that character. If they had acted improperly in so doing, that would of course throw great doubt upon their evidence; but the question remained, were they actuated by good or by bad motives? Mr. Pritchard had not been impugned to the same extent as Childs had been, because it had been said that the latter only acted as a detective, but that he attempted to bribe in order to obtain information. The jury must from their own opinion upon this question—as upon many others, and then, considering the whole of the facts that had been laid before them, they would state that conclusion they had come to upon the three questions which he had given to them at the commencement of the summing up.

The jury, after an absence of 70 minutes, returned into court, and found that the compromise of the 7th of June, 1881, was obtained by the fraud of Thomas and the will of the 21st of March, 1881, was forgery and that Thomas was party or privy to the forgery.

Mr. Justice Manisty—You, gentlemen, have borne your part of the duty that falls upon us and it now remains for me to say that your finding is entirely in accordance with my own feeling.

Mr. Russell, in answer to his Lordship, said that he should be content to leave the matter to rest upon these findings; and he should simply ask for a decree that the compromise was obtained by the fraud of Thomas, and that the same was therefore invalid and void: and next, that the agreement which had been come to should be set aside and cancelled.

Mr. Justice Manisty—That would involve the cancelling of it in toto.

Mr. Russel—Cancelled without prejudice to the rights of the next-of-kin.

Mr. Justice Manisty—Not cancelled.

Mr. Russell—Set aside without any prejudice to the rights or interests of the next-of-kin.

Mr. Justice Manisty—What about damages?

Mr. Russell—I do not ask your Lordship for any damages, except so far as costs are concerned and I submit that both Thomas and Gunnell ought to be made liable for the costs. Thomas would be liable beyond argument and Gunnell had taken a very active part in the matter.

Mr. Justice Manisty—I have not—and I did it advisedly—left any question about Gunnell to the jury.

Mr. Russell—But he has taken his side with Thomas all through, and therefore he should be liable for the failure of the contention he has set up. The only other application is this: I suppose that your lordship will restore the custody of the will to the officers of the Registry Office.

Mr. Justice Manisty—It has never been out of their custody.

Mr. Russell—It is now in the custody of the Court.

Mr. Justice Manisty—I regard it as being in the custody of the officer of the Registry Office.

Mr. Russell—There is a further application, and that is with regard to all the documents which have been put in evidence in the cause, that they should be impounded with the officer of your lordship's Court. With respect to costs, my attention has been called to this, that the practice in Chancery is that where a trustee actively supports the settlement he with the settlor is made liable for the costs.

Mr. Justice Manisty—Such case must depend upon its own circumstances.

Mr. Clarke—I shall ask that the verdict should be entered for Mr. Gunnell upon the charge of fraud: he is entitled to that.

Mr. Justice Manisty—I am of opinion that the proper declaration for me to make is that the agreement of compromise of the 10th June, 1882, so far as being accomplished; that is, so far as Thomas took under that compromise—that is, as regards the 17,000*l.* and costs—was obtained by the fraud of Thomas, and must therefore as to Thomas be declared invalid and void, and that so far as regards him set aside. I do not think it necessary to consider whether partial cancellation should take place, the decree of the Court being that it is invalid and void, and set aside is amply sufficient for the purpose. As regards costs, they are not asked for. As regards costs I think that the proper order is to condemn Thomas in the costs of this action—that is to say, he must pay the plaintiff his costs. As regards Gunnell, I do not think it necessary to make any declaration as the compromise was not obtained by the fraud of Edward Gunnell. I have not left any question to the jury as regards Gunnell, and I did not think it necessary that questions should be put upon the evidence. This is not an ordinary case in which the verdict must be entered one way or the other, and I therefore simply make a decree or order as against Thomas, and I come to none as against Gunnell; but as regards costs, he ought not to have any costs whatever. If there be any point hereafter, it may be dealt with upon further consideration; but I am not aware that there is any.

Mr. Russell—I make an application that the costs should be taxed upon the higher scale.

Mr. Justice Manisty—I do not suppose it matters. (Assents.)

Mr. Clarke—I quite concur in the application that has been made as regards the documents, that the documents on both sides should be impounded.

Mr. Justice Manisty—I cannot impounded the will.

Mr. Clarke—No; that is already in the custody of the law.

Mr. Justice Manisty—No, the will cannot be regarded as proved; it is held to those who are interested.

The gentleman who represenad the Registry Office asked that the copy of the marks upon the will made in the office should be delivered up to him.

Mr. Justice Manisty said that anything which had been made in the office should be delivered up.

Mr. Russell—One technical point occurs to me, and that is whether the agreement of compromise should not be set aside as regards Gunnell, as he takes 1000*l.*

Mr. Justice Manisty—The whole matter will go back to the Probate Court, and there the question will be whether the probate should stand, and the matter will be inquired into there

THE BOURNEMOUTH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on December 6, before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, the case of Miller v. Joy came on for consideration. It was an action for breach of promise to marry tried recently before Mr. Baron Pollock and a Special Jury, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 2,350*l.* and also a verdict for her on a counter claim of the defendant for 150*l.*, which he said he had lent her, but which she declared to have been in the nature of a deposit on the purchase of her business.

Mr. Collins, Q.C., now moved on behalf of the defendant for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive, and that the verdict on the counter claim was against the weight of the evidence. The defendant denied that there was any unconditional promise of marriage and there was also a plea that he believed at the time that she was a spinster and, moreover, that she was not a widow, whereas he said she was not a widow, but an unmarried woman, who had an illegitimate child 14 years of age. The counter claim was for money lent. The reply on the counter claim especially was that the defendant had proposed to purchase the plaintiffs business, and made a deposit of 150*l.* on the transaction. The trial before Mr. Baron Pollock lasted from a Monday to Thursday. Mr. Joy, the defendant, was a gentleman over 60 years of age, a widower, and the father of an [illegible] and by trade a builder. The plaintiff, whose real name was Dredge, but had assumed the name of Helena Anna Miller, had taken a business at Bournemouth as a hairdresser and perfumer. In 1883 or 1877 this lady was carrying on a [illegible] establishment in the Burlington Arcade. According to her own account she saw there different gentlemen who visited the place—amongst others an American gentleman named Wynans, who made her an offer of marriage. She used to visit him at his brother's house in some part of London. He made her an offer of marriage in the shop, but did not marry her, because he said his father would cut him off if he did. About this time she hired a brougham, drove to the Crystal Palace with another gentleman, there met Mr. Wynans, who walked about with her during the day, gave her some dinner at Pockett's, accompanied her to the Finchley Road and seduced her. Next day she went back to Truefitt's. She did not deny that she afterwards wrote a letter to Mr. Wynans, in which she addressed him in terms of endearment. She seemed to have stayed in London for some days, and then left and lived with Mr. Wynans as his wife for several years, during which the daughter was born. In 1880 Mr. Wynans married another lady, and made the plaintiff an allowance of 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year, but after some disagreement with her reduced the allowance to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

THE last published returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday are less favourable, and point to an increased demand for accommodation. The Reserve of Notes, £13,300,000, shows a fall of £700,000, and the Bullion is £500,000 down. There is an increase of £1,500,000 in the Bills Discounted, and the total now stands at £21,800,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities which was 43 per cent. last week is reduced to 37 per cent. A withdrawal of about £150,000 is just advised. Money in Lombard-street shows little or no alteration, and three months Indian Bills are still discountable at ¼ and four months at ⅜ per cent. under the Bank's rate. In the leading Stock exchange securities the only change reported is a rise of ⅛ in 3 per cent. Consols, which are quoted at 100⅞. Bank shares are firmer. Orientals, £12; Chartereds, £22-10; Mercantiles, £17; Hong-kongs, £56.

The Manchester Piece-Goods Market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm. Surats steady; arrivals quiet; sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. In spot prices Middling Uplands show a rise of 1-16d., the quotation being 6 13-16d. per lb. In New York rates for ready Mid Uplands and futures for the Month of April remain unaltered at 10⅜ cents and 10·86 cents respectively. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	3,352,000	3,392,000	30,55,000
Thursday's receipts	25,000	36,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,368,000	3,388,000	3,080,000

EXCHANGE opened firm, and up to mid-day there was a tendency towards rather higher rates. There was no change in the afternoon. Advices from Calcutta report a steady market with telegraphic transfer at 1s. 7 9-16d., and six months' Credits at 1s. 8¼d. At the biddings for Council bills yesterday Rs. 1,90,000 of demand paper went at Rs. 77½d., and 26 lakhs of Cable transfers at 1s. 7 17-32d. There will be fifty lakhs offered next week. The total sales for the week ending on Tuesday last amounted to 38 3-5 lakhs. Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 50s 15-16d. per oz. A shipment of the metal amounting to £50,000 is just advised :—

Bank Bills on Demand	4d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	4 1-16d.
Do. three months' sight	4d.
Credits, do. do.	4d.
France do. do.	fcs. 25·62

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet. 4 per cents, Rs. 97⅛; 4½ per cents, Rs. 101⅞.

SHARES.—Market closed on account of holidays.

COTTON.—The market to-day is quiet but firm and the enquiry of a restricted nature. Some New Julgaum for March delivery is reported to have been placed at Rs. 181 per candy.

		Per candy.
Comrawuttee	F.G.	Rs. 179
Do.	Good	„ 162
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 160
Dholleras	F.G.	„ 173
Do.	Good	„ 168
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 158
Western	Good	„ 153
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 143
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F.	„ 160
Compta		140
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	„ 211-212 March.
D o. Comrawuttee	Good	„ 181-182 Feb.-Mar.
Do. Dholleras	Good	„ 179-180 April.
Do. Bengal	Good	„ 149
Do. do	F.G.	„ 138

LINSEED is quiet, but steady at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt.

RAPESEED shows no change whatever.

IN WHEAT there is a better demand at the reduced prices now ruling. We quote :—White Pesaic No. 1, Rs. 29½ to Rs. 30½; Yellow, Rs. 23 to Rs. 23½; Luskari, Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22; and Catha, Rs. 18½ to Rs. 19 per candy.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Liverpool and London *via* Canal 23s. 9d. for measurement. Antwerp, 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no change worth noticing. The demand continues slow, and prices if anything, rule in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	50 pc.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	—	250	5 do.	85½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Africana, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Diu, in ballast and 17 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 72 deck passengers.

THE brig Flor de Diu, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Diu, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyds Co's steamer Ittanda, 2,011 tons, Captain G. Marnham, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Anderson, Captain Francis, and five deck.

THE Ship Savernake, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Pritchard, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (8th Sept.), brought a cargo of 1,670 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Owen and Okell.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. Radia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (13th Dec.), with a cargo of 15,729 bags sugar, and the following passengers.—Revd. Mr. Hunerbery, Dr. Kelly, and 155 deck.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain C. E. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (16th Dec), with a cargo of timber and three European deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the B. I. S. N. Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Kuansenberger, Mr. R. Brutung, Revd. Mr. Beban, Revd Mr. Christie, Revd Mr. Michael, and 18 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Clark, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—General A. Carnegy, Major Lawrence, Lieut. Carnegy, Mr. T. J. Pope, one native clerk, Mr. Ramchunder Gopal, and 63 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla 1,615 tons, Captain A S Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 7 chests opium, 10 horses [illegible] following passengers :—Col Young, Mr. McKenzie, Captain Wetherall, Dr Keelan, Mr. Andrews, three natives, second class, and 144 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Spoke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Dec.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Liverpool—Major and Mrs Bomnick, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. J. G. Bodger, Lieut. Willcock, Capt and Mrs. Snell and infant, Mr. A. C. Hoskins, Mrs. G. H. Pryce and infant, and Mr. D. Smith. For Malta—Revd Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Maxwell, Miss L. M. Hyde, and Revd Mr. and Mrs. Clancey.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, 1,307 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for China, &c, with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. F. P. Scharenguivals, Mr. and Mrs. Vanbembenberg and child, Mr. A. M. Ferguson, Mr. E. Carrimbhoy, Mr. Pale, Mr. J. Delarnaully, Mr. Quand Chong, Mr. E. H. Kennedy, Mr. H. Thomson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. H. B. Wray, Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. W. Porteous, and Mr. and Miss McGuinness.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Africar a	Nacoda	Diu, Dec. 24.
	Flor de Diu	Nacoda	Diu, Dec. 24.
28	Simla (s)	Calder	Bassorah, Dec. 13.
	Aghar (s)	Stewart	Mauritius, Dec. 16.
	Adria (s)	Rilia	Mauritius, Dec. 13.
	Spoke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Titania (s)	Marussig	China, &c.
	Bothara (s)	Weighell	Trieste, &c.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.
	Medusa (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, Cole, to China, &c.
Steamer Abyssinia, Clark, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Adria, to Mauritius.
Steamer Java, to Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Clan Murray, to Liverpool.
Steamer Simla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macdonald s—23,000 fire bricks, J. Adcock, 10 drums spirit of wine, Dhunjeebhoy Bhagwan.
Clan Murray s—4 cases whiskey, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Suffolk s—125 boxes bar soap, Bahrustus Sachs and Co; 25 cases slates, Cadarchoy Issaloodaly.
Clan Murray s—125 barrels arrack coppers, Esmailjee Allybhoy.
Mount Tabor s—4 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rummull.

FROM LONDON.
Clan Grant s—5 cases table vinegar, 1 case knife polish, 15 cases medicine and other sorts, 6 cases cheese, and 113 cases oilmanstores, Shirufally Heptoola.
R. Rubattino s—37 cases vermouth and 65 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Lombardy s—5 cases aniline dye, Newbound Paput; 8 cases paper, M. A. H. Shirrafally.
Brindisi s—2 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Africa s—50 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 7 cases champagne and 4 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Allowmore s—23 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona s—1 case sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hydaspes s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Titania s—2 cases tobacco jars, J. Neuberg.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Lombardy s—31 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers.
R. Rubattino s—105 cases champagne, 50 cases brandy, and 25 cases claret, B. and A. Hormusjee; 5 cases brandy and 30 cases champagne, D. F. Batha and Co.

FROM GENOA.
R. Rubattino s—17 cases claret and 11 cases liquor, Bolton and Co; 100 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers; 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM PORT SAID.
Clan Grant s—2 barrels spirit of wine, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Chandernagor s—38 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 27th December, 1883.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·015
Temperature of the Air	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·2
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	65·9
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 25.
Adams, Surgn., on duty.

DECEMBER 26.
Cahill, Major, 14th Madras N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 27.
Nichols, Surgn., on sick leave, from Morar.
Salmon, Lieut., 3rd Beloochis, on duty, from Hyedrabad Sind.
Heyman, Lieut., 2nd Beloochis, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Adam, Lieut.-Col., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
Alban, Lieut. and Adjt., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
Aplin, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
Holloway, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
McGregor, Surgn., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Dakki.
Grant, Capt., 1st Beloochis, on duty, from Jacobabad.

DECEMBER 28.
Wetherall, Capt., Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Francis, Capt., Transport Dept., on leave, from Poona.
Young, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Bombay N. I., on leave, from Quetta.
Willcock, Lieut., Leicestershire, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.
Fordyce, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on leave, to Matheran

DECEMBER 28.
Grierson, Lieut., I. M. I. A., on duty, to England.
Harris, Capt., 20th Punjaub N. I., on leave, to England.
Raymond, Vet.-Surgn., on duty, to Meanjheer.
Grant, Capt., 1st Beloochis, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Wetherall, Capt., Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Francis, Capt., Transport Dept., on leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 29.

The following extract from District Orders by Brigadier General S. B. Edwards, C.B., Commanding the district is published for information :—

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier General S. B. Edwards, commanding the district.

Bombay, 27th December, 1883.

Tuesday, the 1st January, 1884, being the day selected for the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen the troops in the garrison will parade in Review Order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat and will be formed up at 7-15 a.m. in line facing west at open order with 12 paces interval between Battalions, Royal Artillery, East Yorkshire Regiment, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 20th Regiment N. I., and 21st Regiment N. I.,—Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground, the 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish points and colors. Guards of Native Infantry Corps will not amount after para.

Rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. The usual precaution to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches. An Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the Parade. Staff Review Order. Field states to be sent to this office by 11 a. m. on the 31st inst.

(True Extract.)
(Sd.) L. DUNDAS, Major,
Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Bo. District.

In accordance with the above order the Regiment will parade at the Band Stand near the Oval on Tuesday, the 1st January, 1884, at 6-15 a.m. to take part in the Proclamation parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 6-15 a. m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with ticket. Members paying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 22.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Fort Chunar—Col M. G. Clark, Beng. Infy, offg. comdt, is confirmed in that appointment.
3rd Beng Cavy—Lieut A N Carr, superny. on the establishment 9th Beng Cavy, to be squadron officer, vice Macmullen, vacated on proceeding on leave to England.
14th Beng Lancers—Lieut Col C R Pennington, 2nd in comd 13th Bengal Lancers, to be comt, vice Col M H Heathcote, C B deceased dated 15 Dec 1883.
10th N I—Lieut J G Hunter, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Haughton, vacated on promotion.
Lieut G S Ommanney, wing officer, to be qrmr, vice Hunter.
16th N I—Lieut A D Enriquez, wing officer and qrmr, to be adjutant, vice Montanaro, vacated on promotion, dated 14th Oct 1883.
25th N I—Lieut C B H Baley, wing officer and qrmr, to be adjt, vice Coates, vacated on promotion, dated 28th Oct 1883.
Lieut W E Bunbury, wing officer, to be qrmr, vice Baley, dated 28th Oct 1883.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
1st Batn Border Regt—Major G Malcolm, for twelve months, m c.
1st Batn Oxfordshire Light Infy—Lieut H B S Cotton, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
2nd Batn Somersetshire Light Infy—Major D T Persse, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.
2nd Batn Devonshire Regt—Lieut M G Jackson for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Tasmania, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
8th Hussars—Major E E Lushington, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs (Major Lushington has permission to spend seven months of this leave in India.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Wiltshire Regt—Lieut F R Macmullen, (squadr on officer on probation 3rd Beng Cavy.) to remain at Meerut, m c from 16th Oct to 4th Nov 1883, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 14th Aug 1883,
9th Beng Cavy—Major D H Robertson, (General List, Infantry,) to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs, from the 2nd Jan to the 1st Feb.
19th N I—Lieut A H Wilmer, (S C,) to Bombay, on private affairs, from 2nd to 16th Jan.
Ind Med Service—Surg Major J E T Aitchison C I E to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from 19th Dec to 1st Jan in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 20th Nov.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.
(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Brigade Surgn H Loch, M D, appointed to officiate as Deputy Surg-Genl, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Offg Deputy Surg-Genl W Watson, M D, on 11th inst.

Mr R H C Westall, Deputy Conserv of Forests, attached to the Drection Div, is transferred to the Chanda Forest Div on special duty.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(Punjab Gazette.)

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to confirm Lieut R C S M. usland in his appointment as Cant Magis, and Cla., from 19th Oct. vice Lieut P G Kershs, deceased.

Lieut-Col E G. Hastings, CB, Depy Commr, returned from P. hawar and resumed charge of the Bazara Dist on the 13th Dec relieving Maj T J C Plowden, CIE, Offg Depy Commr, transferred.

Lieut J M tewart, Gloucestershire Regt attached to 1st S. tafy on probation for the Bombay S C, is granted leave from 20th Dec 1883 to 19th June 1884 to visit Rawalpindi and study the Native languages.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1 MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
NO. 3, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Jora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
his is the univer opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being safe and sure tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles 0·6, 1·0, 1·14. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp, insist on having these and none other. * * * AGENTS WANTED.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatom of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that a perfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for [illegible] years, are only shipped by us to Bombay to the above Firm.
We also beg to give a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	„ 36 „	or „	825
Semi-grand, on Wessrs	„ 6 „	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.
CLERK—On Christmas Day, the wife of Major Robert Mildmay Clerk, A. A. G. Fort St. George, of a son.
COLE—December 24, at Shirinpura, Rajputana, the wife of Lieutenant R. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
GRESWELL—December 22, at Madura, the wife of C. H. Greswell, f a daughter.
HODDIDG—December 23, at Bangalore the wife of Colonel Hoddid, 4th Pioneers, of a son.
MATHER—December 21, at Indore, the wife of John Mather, Esq., Residency College, of a son.
POLLEN—December 25, at 15, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Julie Pomer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
KEATCH—ROUNSELL—December 24, at Madras, Thomas William Keatch to Margeret Elizabeth Rounds.

DEATHS.
GROVES—December 22, at Hasley-road, Kilpauk, Madras, Frank Anthony Groves, of Underfell, Goonoor, aged 53 yers.
HICKEN—December 18, at Cuddalore, Mr. James Arthur Hicken. Sub-Konsen D. P. W., aged 38 years.
MARTIN—December 19, at Meean Meer, Thomas Martin C. E., M. I. C. E.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to his office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

IN the debate in the Viceregal Council on the Land Improvement Loans Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope drew attention to a provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code which, if literally carried out in course of revisal of settlement operations, could not fail to affect in a serious manner the future of agricultural improvements in this Presidency. He remarked that although under the Bombay Code no assessment was to be levied with respect to improvements made during the currency of a settlement, yet proviso (b) of section 107 of the Code gave permission to settlement officers to take such improvements into consideration at the time of the revision. That means that settling officers would be perfectly justified in taxing improvements, if they were so minded. Mr. Hope admitted that in districts where cultivation had reached its full limits, where the population was a tax on the resources of the land, and where the land assessment was already heavy, it would perhaps not be worth the while of the settlement officer to make any increase in the assessment at all. But the right of the State to make such increase must, according to Mr. Hope, be laid down clearly and definitely in the law. Mr. Hope further remarked that some persons might fear that, under the right thus reserved to the State, capital would not be forthcoming for investments in improvements. It was his impression, however, that such a result had not followed in the Bombay Presidency, and that statistics could be given to show that an enormous increase of wells and other similar improvements had taken place under the thirty years' leases. These remarks of Mr. Hope's are likely, we think, to have an important practical bearing upon the action of settlement officers on the one hand and on the ryots' stake in the agricultural improvements on the other in this Presidency. It may therefore be well to see how the facts really stand.

It is needless for us to state that the most ordinary form of land improvement known to ryots in this Presidency is the sinking of wells. But the ryots, fearing that such wells would be assessed at special rates at the time of the next revision, have been always chary of investing their capital in such undertakings. Be it said to the credit of the Bombay Government, however, that they have done much in the past to encourage the sinking of wells by offering to exempt them from assessment. "I think it must be admitted," wrote Sir Barrow Ellis in 1865, "that the taxation of wells not constructed by the State is a deviation from the broad principles of the Bombay Survey. All wells built hereafter by individuals will be free from taxation. It seems hard that wells similarly built by individuals, but before the advent of the Survey, should be placed at a disadvantage, and subjected to heavier taxation for no reason save that their owners were in advance of their neighbours in employing their capital in agriculture." This statement on the part of Sir Barrow Ellis, that all wells built hereafter by individuals will be left untaxed in the future, was embodied in section 30 of Bombay Act I. of 1865. That section provided that such revised settlements should be fixed not with reference to improvements made by the owner or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement under the Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value of the land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication. Thus the tendency of the opinions entertained by the then school of revenue officers was in favour of affording all possible encouragement to the sinking of wells. "There can be no greater inducement," wrote the Government of Bombay on the 8th June, 1866, "to the digging of wells than the exemption of all wells from assessment. Of course this exemption could not affect retrospectively assessments now being levied, but whenever a revision takes place, the Survey commissioners and superintendents should consider whether the special rates imposed on existing wells may not be got rid of without a great sacrifice of revenue." The Bombay Government of 1865 was not content with a mere expression of these views. It desired that the fullest publicity should be given to its wishes, and accordingly circulars embodying them were sent round by the commissioners of divisions to the district collectors, and by the district collectors to the mamlutdars; and in this way the word of Government was pledged to the mass of the peasantry in Gujarat in the north and the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country in the south. Personally, too, the district collectors exerted their influence in a similar direction, and encouraged the ryots in the sinking of wells by assuring them that such wells would not be taxed in future. To this circumstance mainly was due the construction of numerous wells in Gujarat and other parts of this Presidency to which Mr. Hope referred in his speech. If the honour and word of Government were not pledged in favour of this exemption, it is ten to one that we should not have witnessed the existence of so many wells. But these liberal counsels did not continue to influence Government for any length of time. On the contrary a retrograde policy seems to have [illegible] Bombay Land Revenue Code came to be enacted, nine years ago. Section 107, proviso (b) of the Land Code laid down that in spite of the exemption provided for in the previous section, nothing in it should be held to prevent a revised settlement being fixed with reference to the value of any natural advantage when the improvement effected consisted only in having created the means of utilizing such advantage. This proviso was in utter disregard of the views of many experienced district officers, who held that it was a violation of the liberal policy which had received the sanction of the Legislature in Act I. of 1865. Mr. Norman wrote :—"Omit this section. (a), (b), and (c) will lead to endless disputes and litigation." Mr. Monteath "would omit clause (b) as likely to interfere with the liberality of the previous section." Mr. Alexander Gray remarked that the section "requires more definiteness. Wells and tanks dug with private capital should be exempted. G. R. 3618 of 14th July, directing that drains, etc., may be constructed with the Collector's permission, and that a special rate may be levied for them, should be legalized, as otherwise no such increase of assessment is allowable during the term of the settlement." The result is that ever since the passing of that provision in the Land Revenue Code, which sets a trap for the unwary authors of improvements, the ryots in this Presidency have grown more than ever suspicious of the real intentions of Government, and have been slow to invest their capital in wells. The first question that arises in the mind of Ramji bin Raoji, when inclined to sink a well, is whether in the revision survey the settling officer will not come down upon him and say : "You, Ramji, have built a permanent well during the currency of the last settlement, and your field, which has hitherto been assessed at dry crop rates, will be hereafter assessed at garden rates." Ramji has possibly only just succeeded in repaying the money he has borrowed for the purposes of the well, and is only just beginning to obtain any benefit from the improvement he has carried out, when he is called upon to pay to Government an assessment which may vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per each waterbag, called "mot" in the Deccan and "kos" in Gujarat.

It is strange, however, to find that while the Bombay Land Code thus discourages the sinking of wells, the course adopted by the executive officers in the districts has been in the direction of a liberal treatment. An instance which has just come to our notice aptly illustrates our remark. In Gujarat, where cultivation has, in some districts, reached the extreme limit, the improvements in agriculture have taken the form of wells. These wells are of several kinds. In the first place, there are masonry wells, built at a cost varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500. These wells are treated as improvements, and as such exempted from present and future assessments. The second class comprises wells which, although of masonry, have not been built up to the top, and are without troughs. Then, again, there are wells built of burnt tiles and mud, known generally by the name of "khundia" wells, which cost from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 to build. Such wells were hitherto classed as "kutcha" wells, and were subjected to a heavy assessment. Where, however, the money necessary to build a well is not forthcoming the ryots have recourse to unbuilt pits, the sides of which are supported by gabions of wicker-work, grass, etc., on wooden rings, costing altogether from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Besides these, there are pits occasionally sunk in the ground without any capital worth naming. The last mode of irrigation to which the ryots have recourse is by means of water-lifts. Hitherto it was the practice of the Survey Department to assess all "kutcha" wells at rates varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. Such "kutcha" wells, however, are seldom made use of by the ryots in the irrigation of valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, ginger, plaintains, for the simple reason that there is great risk of their failing in; they are generally used for the irrigation of dry crops. Considering that upon the success or failure of such crops depend the real results of the season, an assessment of Rs. 3 or 4 per acre must press very heavily upon the ryots. A cultivator who has no capital for extensive irrigation grows chillies, for instance, in one corner of his field, tobacco in another, brinjals in a third, and so on. The incidence of the well-cess in such a case is crushing. If water facilities were allowed free of charge, there is little doubt that many little crops of vegetables would be raised in ordinary seasons, while in case of deficient rainfall the cereal crop would be saved. Influenced by these considerations, Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner, M. D., directed last year that all built wells, whether "khaudia" or "kutcha," should be treated as "pucka" wells, and exempted from assessment. It is to be hoped that this wise and beneficent action on the part of our Government will not be allowed to be checked by such nice interpretations as the Hon'ble Mr. Hope put on the theoretic rights of Government, and that that course which common-sense and good policy alike have suggested as the one best calculated to promote agricultural improvements in this Presidency will be persevered in, and openly declared. The importance of discussing this question cannot be overrated, when it is borne in mind that the first of the thirty years' settlements in this Presidency will shortly expire in Dhoika in Gujarat, and that the whole policy of assessing private property in wells will have to be reconsidered from a practical, business-like point of view.

IF China is to be held responsible for the war expenses in Tongking, the pretence of localising the war will have to be given up on both sides. The rumour that the French intend to seize the island of Hainan as a guarantee for the payment of the amount is very probably well-founded. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that the island in question is as much the complement of the conquest of Annam and Tongking as the island of Ceylon is of that of India. Hainan is a mountainous island, rather less than 200 miles long by 100 broad, situated to the south of a peninsula jutting out from the province of Kwangtung (Canton), and forming with that peninsula the eastern boundary of the Gulf of Tongking, which it separates from the Chinese Sea. The mountainous country in the centre of the island possesses peaks which reach above the snow line. Its 14,000 square miles of territory —about a third larger than Sicily—form a department of the province of Kwangtung. It is separated from the mainland on the north by a strait fifteen miles wide which is rendered dangerous by shoals and reefs. The population consist of Chinese immigrants, whose number has probably been overestimated at one million, and an indigenous people of hardy mountaineers who have resisted the Chinese domination from time to time with a considerable degree of success. They are said to number a million and a half, which is probably too high a figure. The Loh, as the indigenous population are termed, occupy the centre of the island, and some of their tribes are admitted to be independent. The lands between the hills and the coast are fertile, and produce tropical fruits which do not grow on the mainland. There are many rivers, and at least thirteen coast towns. Kiungchau, the port and chief capital, is a populous city on the northern coast, and is one of the ports opened by the Treaty of Tien Tsing. On the southern coast there are many other fine [illegible] among other things sugar, tobacco, and a kind of wax formed by the wax insect. Gold, silver, and timber, with pearls, corals, and salt, are included in the list of exports. In the valleys among the mountains there are dense forests. If the French can only contrive to occupy Hainan, there will probably be no hurry to give it up in return for such a trifle as a war indemnity. In their hands it will become a larger Hongkong and something more. It is what Lord Beaconsfield would call a place of arms where the French could calculate distances from Cochin-China to Pekin and the Great Wall. The only hope for Chausau, once the French set foot in it, lies in the possibility that its climate may prove deadly to the European constitution, as Formosa is known to be, and as Chausan proved when it was occupied by British troops during the first Chinese War in 1841. Chausan was held by us as a material guarantee for the payment of our war expenses, and when the Sycee silver was handed over, the ravages of what was termed the "Chausan trot" made the occupying force very glad to get out of it. It would be the same in regard to Hainan. The island may continue to be a department of the province of Canton; if not the probability is it would become a department of the French Republic. In saying this, of course, all rights are reserved. The possessors of Hongkong will not view with entire equanimity the annexation of the large and populous island flanking the route between that centre of commercial activity and Singapore.

WITH reference to our remarks on the subject of a Commissioner being required in Calcutta to watch over the interests of the Bombay exhibitors until the awards are given, we are informed that when in Calcutta His Excellency the Governor inquired into the necessity for keeping a special Commissioner or representative at the Exhibition. Both Colonel Trevor, the Vice-President, and Mr. Grant were of opinion that it was unnecessary to do so, and that a well-informed subordinate would now be quite sufficient to answer inquiries. His Excellency found also that the other Governments and Administrations were not going to retain Commissioners at Calcutta. The arrangements made for Bombay are, we are glad to hear, unexceptionable. Well, we bow to superior information, but we know that Colonel Trevor's and Mr. Grant's views on this question are not universally shared. If the subordinate be not only well informed, but be able to satisfy inquirers that he is so, he may, of course, answer not only inquirers, but every purpose. In that case nothing more is necessary.

OUR local contemporary was shamefully hoaxed about the disestablishment question. The Allahabad paper, it appears, received the same information of which the *Times of India* made so much, but did not think it worth publishing. This is what the *Pioneer* says, writing before it had received news of the emphatic official contradiction since made public :—"We, too, received the same intelligence of the impending disestablishment and the different opinions in the Executive Council thereon from what purported to be a high official authority, but as the high official communicated with us through a third party, and did

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

The papers here to-day publish a statement that the Government intends to hold China responsible for the Tongking war expenses, and it is rumoured that the French intend to seize Hainan as a guarantee for the payment of the amount.

THE DEFENCE OF KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, Dec. 27.

The garrison of Fashoda, numbering 1,300 men, has reached Khartoum unmolested.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

General Grant, whilst walking in the street to-day, sustained a serious fall, by which his hip was severely injured.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.

The Czar is recovering from his recent accident.

THE EUPHRATES.

MALTA, Dec. 27.

The Euphrates on examination has been found to be uninjured, and will proceed on her voyage to Bombay to-morrow.

THE SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 27.

H. M. Troopship Serapis arrived here to-day from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

MALTA, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 24th instant.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 20th instant.

ADEN, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79¾

4½ ,, ... 82¾

3 per cent. Consols for account 100⅞

4½ ,, Sterling Loan 102¼

4½ ,, French Rentes 105¾

Bar Silver 50 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold ..... Inc.

Gold and silver coin in the Banking Dept. combined ..... £12,800,000, Dec. £700,000

Bills Discounted ..... £21,800,000, Inc. £1,500,000

Bullion—total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined ..... £21,600,000 ; Dec. £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37 per cent.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Bassano, China, and Canton.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

Mauritius mail leaves Durban on the 1st January.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 27.

10 p.m. ..... 68·0

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

6 a.m. ..... 64·7

10 a.m. ..... 70·3

2 p.m. ..... 81·2

4 p.m. ..... 79·5

THE Collector of Poona, Mr. Moore, has reported on the point of the fall of the water in the Sakai Pathar Lake, to which attention was lately called as a fact tending to depreciate the value of the site for a sanitarium. Mr. Moore explains that the water was allowed to run to waste through pipes laid from the lake to the road for convenience of the bullocks who carry grass, wood, fowls, &c., to Lanowli and Khandala ; and recommends that spring taps or cocks should be substituted for the common taps at present in use. With this precaution against waste, the lake should contain a good supply of water the year round.

REVIEWING the reports of the Superintendents, G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, the Governor of Bombay in Council expresses regret that so large a number of punishments should have had to be inflicted on the men, but regarded as a whole, the reports are pronounced to be satisfactory and to reflect credit on the three Superintendents :—Lieut.-Col. Wise, Lieut.-Col. Brown, and Captain Humphirey. The average cost of the police force per mile of railway was Rs. 199 per man for the G. I. P., Rs. 196 per man for the B. B. and C. I., and Rs. 79 per man for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MR. DAVE CARSON, the enterprising theatrical manager, may congratulate himself upon being one of the best known men in India, and the Bombay postmen upon their superior intelligence. Mr. Carson, who is arranging to bring out at an early date a burlesque and comedy company, received by the last mail photographs of some of the leading members. Considering the extent and population of India, the address was a curiosity, being simply, "Dave Carson, Esq., India." The Bombay postmen were, however, equal to the occasion, and without loss of time delivered the packet to its rightful owner at the Gaiety Theatre, though his home is in Calcutta. The company which Mr. Carson will shortly introduce will, we understand, consist of twenty-five members, of whom Miss Marie de Grey will be the "star artiste." They will appear in Bombay in March next, at the termination of a short season by the Loftus troupe.

THE Nizam is said to have battled stoutly for the broad gauge on the projected Hyderabad Railway, even to the length of demurring to give it State support on any other condition than the adoption of that gauge. It seems likely, the Allahabad paper says, that His Highness's firmness will prevail, and that a few days may see the project in a fair way to realisation.

A PRIVATE Syndicate in Calcutta are constructing a broad gauge line of about 22 miles from Seorahpuli near Serampore, to Tarakessur, whose famous shrine is a great resort for pilgrims. The report of its progress are good, and the line will probably be open for traffic in June next.

THE Government of India have authorised, with effect from the 1st February next, the transmission by letter post of inland reply postcard, bearing embossed stamps of ½ anna on each of their two portions, and of foreign reply postcards bearing embossed stamps of 1½ anna on each of their two portions. The inland reply postcards will be subject to the conditions which govern inland single postcards ; foreign reply postcards are subject to the conditions which govern foreign single postcards.

SOME thieves attempted to steal a mule from the lines of the Sapper Company at Peshawur at 2 a.m. on the 24th instant. The sentry challenged, and a scuffle ensued, in which the sentry lost his carbine, but secured the thief's rifle. The thieves appear to have escaped, after wounding the sentry, who was shot in the leg, and a naik wounded in the shoulder.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing on Dec. 26, states :—"One hears daily less and less of the Ilbert Bill, but such expressions of opinion as are now given all tend in one direction, viz., that the amended measure should be passed with as little delay as possible. The Select Committee which will be nominated on January the 4th could be ordered to report in a week, and by the middle of next month the matter could be finally disposed of."

THE Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association telegraphed to the *Madras Times* on Dec. 24 :—"The telegram in last Saturday's *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* about the alleged concordat between the Government of India and the Defence Association regarding the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill is considered incredible and impossible. Great alarm and uneasiness prevails generally. A telegram to this effect has already been despatched to the Government, the protest being influentially signed." The alarm and uneasiness, it is satisfactory to know, were considerably reduced when it was realised that the compromise in question was one thing, and the cock-crowing of the Defence Association thereon was quite another.

THE Ameer of Kabul, it is reported, has been in treaty with a Bajour Chief through the Khan of Lalpura, with a view to obtaining possession of Bajour by treaty. The Persian Envoy to Kabul has left Kandahar on the way back to Persia. His Excellency, on leaving Kandahar, gave a number of Korans to poor students.

HIS HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE, who went to Calcutta to visit the Exhibition, returned to Kolhapore on Saturday.

WE take from a Madras paper the following particulars of the financial results of the working of the irrigation systems in that Presidency during the last official year :—

For the Godaveri, Kistna, and Cauvery delta systems, the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay, after deducting working expenses, is 11·15, 9·10, and 54·32 against 12·15, 11·03, and 61·16 in the previous year, respectively, the decrease being chiefly due to the damages caused by floods. The net revenue of the Formar anicut system for 1882-83 is 0·20 per cent. on the capital outlay against 5·03 per cent. in the previous year. In the case of the Srivaikuntham anicut system, the net revenue is 5·65 per cent. on the capital outlay against 3·47 per cent. in the previous year, the increase being due to the favourable character of the season. The revenue from the Kurnool canal fell short of the working expenses by £5,739. The net revenue on the capital outlay of the Cheumbrambakum tank system is 4·33 against 4·07 in the previous year, and that of the Palar anicut system is 4·29 against 3·90 in the previous year. The increase in the latter is chiefly due to the adjustment of the excess outlay due to taming, which was erroneously charged to this system in the previous years. The revenue derived from the Pelandoral anicut system fell short of the working expenses by £1,128 against £3,689 in the previous year. The return from the Madras water-supply and irrigation and extension project is shown to be 2·08 per cent. on the capital outlay, but the final revenue accounts for this system for previous years are still under preparation. The revenue derived from the Buckingham Canal fell short of the working expenses by £5,342.

FROM the results of the examination for entrance to the Engineer Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, it appears that out of 21 candidates 16 have qualified in all subjects, and have therefore the option of entering the College on the 1st of May, 1884. Altogether six Europeans or Eurasians pass as against ten natives, and their chance of employment under Government may be gauged from the following official notification :—

"It must be clearly understood that only *four* appointments to the Public Works are guaranteed in 1884, i.e., to students now entering, and that Asiatics who have been born and educated elsewhere than in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal have prior claim to these appointments ; also that the Government can hold out *no hope whatever* of employment in Public Works or any other Department to any student of the Engineer Class who shall fail to obtain one of these appointments."

THE last traveller who has arrived in India from Yarkand is the Hon. Mr. Ellis. Mr. Ellis, on his journey over the world, penetrated as far as Yarkand. It appears that he was received with great suspicion, kept a close prisoner, and jealously watched by the people of the valley. He spent the greater part of last summer in confinement ; finally, with difficulty, he made good his way over the passes, and out of the inhospitable country.

WE have received "Jurisprudence, with special reference to the law of India," by Mr. R. B. Mitchell, M. A., a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Michell's intention in compiling in a brief and clear form the various Acts and principles underlying them that compose judicial science in this country is declared by him to be to give a more coherent view of the whole system. He tells the reader not only what the law is, but why it is what it is ; and throws into the book he has published a series of lectures delivered by him as Professor of Law in Madras upon the whole subject. The work is distributed under heads Procedure, Defamation, Escheat, and the like, and it may be commended as supplying a want not only in Madras, but in the other Presidencies.

THE following amusing story relative to the stage and the pulpit is told in the *St. James's Gazette* :—

Mr. Irving placed a box at Mr. Ward Beecher's disposal recently for the performance of the "Merchant of Venice," and the reverend gentleman and his wife greatly enjoyed the fine acting of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry in the principal parts. Next day, Sunday, the action of the title of the service at Plymouth Church : and when Mr. Beecher came out of the pulpit he shook hands with them both heartily, told them how much pleasure they had afforded him the day before, and came to the point by saying that his folks in Connecticut had sent him a big goose, which he would be glad to share with them." The invitation was at once accepted, and the party proceeded to the minister's house. In the "parlour" before dinner the conversation was, we learn, "of an every-day kind, and did not enter deeply into theatricals or religion." Mr. Beecher acknowledged that he knew very little about the drama, the only play of which he had any remembrance being "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which "a bloodhound took his part very naturally by biting Legree." Mr. Irving in turn expressed his regret at being obliged to say so, but he was forced to own that he had not read through the Revised Edition of the New Testament. Mr. Beecher "put the actor at his ease by confessing that neither had he." As the one great man knew nothing of "theatricals," and the other was equally ignorant of religion, Miss Terry perhaps hit upon a topic of common interest when she described "a love of a bonnet" that she had seen the week before, and Mrs. Beecher dilated upon the medicinal virtues of "honest tea." After dinner the party had a "quiet, enjoyable talk," Mr. Beecher highly complimenting his guest by telling him that he was a "born preacher." "If I were not the pastor of Plymouth Church," he said, "I would be Henry Irving." "You are a born actor," said Mr. Irving, with no less delicate flattery. "There is no one I feel more inclined to envy than the pastor of Plymouth Church."

THE mother-in-law has not ceased to be a standing joke for heartless men. The subject of a prize puzzle in a recent number of *Truth* was an epigrammatic definition of a mother-in-law. The definition that carried off the prize was "the brimstone of the match."

THREE boxes from Nice arrived in Paris recently. One of them was addressed to M. de Lesseps, and the other two to M. Couvreux, the gentleman who has undertaken the Panama canal works. A cartridge at the bottom of the box exploded upon its being opened by M. Couvreux, but no one was hurt. M. Couvreux immediately warned M. de Lesseps, who, on being informed of the occurence, merely smiled, saying, "They treat me like a Sovereign." A later report says it is believed that the boxes were sent by a former employe of the Suez Canal company, whose mind is said to be deranged. The boxes contained no dynamite, but only hunting powder, to which a fuse was attached, the explosion of which on opening the box could only cause slight burns.

A YOUNG Jew of St. Petersburg, named Schisgal, has invented a watch that goes by electricity. Herr Chowlson, Professor of Physics at the University of St. Petersburg, has written an article on the subject in the *Novosta*, in which he says :—"In its remarkable simplicity this invention can only be compared with the Jablochkoff system of electric lighting. The watches are without any springs, and consist solely of two wheels. Besides being true, they have the advantage of the second hand moving in single momentary leaps, as is usually the case only in very costly watches, and which is of the utmost utility for astronomical observations. These watches can also set in motion a certain number of watches of the same construction, so that they all keep exact time. The invention has convinced me that watches can be used for the purpose of telegraphy." After naming several other advantages, Professor Chowlson describes the invention as a wonder which will cause an entire revolution in the manufacture of watches. Herr Schisgal is the son of a Jewish watchmaker in Berditschew.

THE election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives, the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, may perhaps mark a new era in American politics. The Speaker of the United States Lower House is a much more important person than the Speaker of the English House of Commons even after the changes of the last few years. The American Speaker has great power over the constitution and policy of the Committees which manage trade and financial matters. Now, Mr. Carlisle is a "tariff reformer" and a "revenue reformer"—in other words, he is not a protectionist. For the first time since the war it would seem that one of the great parties in the States is going to adopt a free-trade "platform." Of course it may be that the Republicans will accede to moderate reforms in the tariff, and prevent free trade becoming a party question. This, however, seems unlikely ; and it is therefore possible that the Democrats may have a chance of becoming a united party on a really great question. If so the result will be advantageous enough to American politics, which suffers disastrously from the fact that it is difficult to find a sufficiently important and interesting "cry" to form the excuse for the political game.

A GREAT quantity of human hair has been recently exported to France and England from Russia ; and, the suspicions of the police authorities of the province of Pskov having been aroused, a priest named Seraphin was arrested on a charge of fraud. It was then discovered that this man last year founded a religious sect, every member of which on joining it had to sacrifice his or her hair as a symbol of obedience to the superior. Seraphin has a brother, a fashionable hair-dresser in St. Petersburg ; and to this man the priest consigned the locks of the faithful. Seraphin is now in gaol ; the new sect of the Seraphinovski has met with untimely extinction ; and the shorn sheep are consoling themselves as best they may upon the money obtained from a sale of the effects of their too ingenious pastor.

A REMARKABLE accident happened recently on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Pennsylvania. Whilst workmen were engaged in repairing the bridge over the Delaware River at Easton a fast goods train came along, and before it could be stopped, ran along the track to the spot where the repairs were being made. The rails had been removed, and heavy wooden timbers spanned the ten or more feet between the pier and the end of an iron span. Some of these timbers had also been removed, and the locomotive crashed through the remaining ones, and lodged against the pier, turning half over. The rear driving wheel caught against the heavy girder of the span, and there the engine hung. To remove it was no easy matter, and so peculiar was the accident, and so difficult the task of getting a purchase on the locomotive, that it required considerable time to raise it. The engine weighed about seventy tons, and as the bridge is over seventy feet high at the point in question, the magnitude of the work may be imagined. The bridge span was also injured, and the damage was heavy. The accident was occasioned by the engineer of the train being unable to stop after getting the signal, as a pushing engine on the rear of the train, which extended around a curve, could not be signalled to, and pushed the front of the train upon the railless span.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL GORDON, C. B., commanding the Mooltan Brigade, was to leave for the camp of exercise at Bangalore on the 26th instant. Colonel A. J. Colvin Birch, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, commands the Mooltan Brigade in the absence of General Gordon.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BERTIE HOBART, formerly Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, it is stated, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE *United Service Gazette* asks the question, "Is the home Army in a satisfactory state at the present moment?" and answers that the professional press says, "No ; emphatically no." The War Office authorities are admitted to hold a different opinion ; but the *United Service* thinks little of a clique who in matters like this act on the old legal adage, "No case ; abuse plaintiff's attorney." In support of its contention the *United Service* asks the following formidable list of questions :—

How many privates in each battalion of infantry belonging to the 1st Army Corps for active service are thoroughly drilled, practised in the use of the rifle, over twenty years of age, and medically fit for the field ? How many Reserve men would each battalion require, inefficient men being eliminated, to bring it up to war strength ? How many horses and men would have to be obtained from other regiments and batteries to complete the Cavalry and Artillery of the 1st Army Corps ? How long would it take after the first warning of war to have the 1st Army Corps ready to embark ? How many Army Corps could we place in the field, say, within two months, and keep up to its strength by the despatch of successive drafts of efficient men ? What is the average age and service of the ten Havildar Corporals and sergeants in every battalion of Infantry and regiment of Cavalry ? What is the average number of files available for a commanding officer's drill in the battalions on the lowest strength ? Deducting Militia Reserve and the average number of absentees, what is the really effective strength of the Militia ? How many Artillerymen per gun in each of our garrisons and batteries ? Do the men like being transferred from one battalion to another of a territorial regiment ? Do many soldiers' sons now enlist ? Are regimental officers equal or inferior to their predecessors in physique, social status, intelligence, and zeal ?

PROCLAMATION DAY.—Tuesday next, the 1st January, being the day selected for the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops of the garrison will parade on the General Parade-ground, and will be formed up at 7 a. m. in line facing west at open order, with twelve paces interval between the bullions ; Royal Artillery ; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment ; Bombay Volunteer Corps ; 10th Regiment N. I. ; and 21st Regiment N. I. Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st Regiment N.I. will furnish points and colours. Guards of Native Infantry Corps to mount after parade. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, the usual precautions to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches. An Imperial salute will be fired from the Rescue Battery, which will be manned by the Royal Artillery and be on the right of the line.

MANŒUVRES AT MEERUT.

THE Meerut correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on 22nd Dec. :—Honoured with the presence of the Duke of Connaught as Major-General Commanding the Division, and his Royal Consort ; selected, in company with Umballa and Lahore, for the assembly of a considerable force for field manœuvres, Meerut may fairly hope that the record of her doings shall for one year at least rise above the "chronicling of small beer." It may be of interest in the first instance, to learn the composition of the force here assembled, its sub-divisions into brigades, and the names of their commanders and staff which are as follows :—

Major-General Commanding Meerut Division, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, with personal staff, Viscount Downe and Sir Maurice Fitzgerald ; Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Sandeock ; Assistant Quarter-master-General, Major A. Goselee ; Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Major W. Hill ; Brigade-Major, Major T. D. V. Willis.

The Artillery Brigade is composed of E. A. and G. A. R., H. A., L-3 (on arrival about 1st January 1884) and G-4 R. A., under the command of Colonel, Davis de Vetre, R. H. A., with Major W. G. Knox as Brigade-Major. The Cavalry Brigade of the 13th Hussars, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, and two squadrons of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, which will probably come in from Bareilly about the end of the month, under Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K. C. B., with Lieutenant Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, as Brigade-Major. The Infantry are divided into two brigades :—First Infantry Brigade —1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 3rd Goorkhas, 29th P. N. I., 30th P. N. I., under Colonel Lyster, V.C., C.B., 3rd Goorkhas. (Colonel Lyster unfortunately broke his collar-bone, out pigsticking a few days since, and while he is *hors de combate* the command falls to Colonel Campbell, 30th P. N. I.) Brigade-Major, Major R. S. Bisshop, 3rd Goorkhas. Second Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment (2nd P. W. O.), Goorkhas, under Colonel T. Rowland, C.B., Northumberland Fusiliers ; Brigade-Major, Major A. T. Reid, 29th P. N. I.

The return of His Royal Highness was the signal for the commencement of divisional work and on Tuesday last the whole of the troops paraded for marching-past as a sort of preliminary canter. The artillery here will hold their own anywhere. The ranking part of the 13th Hussars by sections at a trot was very steady, but the pace seemed a trifle slow. The infantry of the division show up very strong—seven regiments. Contrasts always attract more attention than resemblances, and that between the appearance of the little sturdy Goorkhas and the comparatively gigantic Punjabis of the 29th and 30th was more striking. Both splendid specimens of their respective races, all of them were hard to beat. Perhaps of the British infantry, the Northumberland Fusiliers, and of the Native Infantry, the 29th P. N. I., were a trifle steadier and kept better line than the remainder. On Wednesday the whole of the native troops paraded on the racecourse to witness the presentation of their Egyptian medals to the 13th Bengal Lancers by His Royal Highness the Major-General Commanding. The four infantry regiments were drawn up in two lines of quarter-columns, facing inwards, with the 13th (on foot) in line between the two columns—all in review order. His Royal Highness, after being received with a royal salute, rode with his staff, through the line, and inspected the troops. He then prefaced the presentation of medals with a few remarks. He briefly recapitulated the war services of the regiment, its services under Watson, and the part it has taken since in campaigns in India, Afghanistan, and last year in Egypt ; mentioned the novel trial the men were exposed to on a first sea voyage taken in the teeth of a strong monsoon ; their disembarkation and immediate engagement with the enemy. His Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at being able personally to speak of the good service done by the regiment and his gratification at being made its Honorary Colonel, in which capacity, as well as in that of Major-General Commanding the Meerut Division, he now distributed the medals to the corps. His Royal Highness then pinned the medals and clasps on to the breasts of the native officers and non-commissioned officers, and presented the remainder to each recipient as he filed past. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and a fair sprinkling of spectators were present.

Yesterday the whole of the troops paraded for their first manœuvres. The troops were disposed as under :—

A force under Colonel Devis de Vetre, R. H. A., G. A., R. H. A., and wing 13th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford, 13th Hussars, 1st Infantry Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, V.C., 1st B. I. 1st Battalion R. I., 3rd Goorkhas, 29th P. N. I., 30th P. N. I. This force to rendezvous at 10 a.m. by the 30th P. N. I. rifle range, which is just west of the railway.

B force under Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K. C. B., 13th Hussars K. J., R. H. A., and wing 13th Hussars under Lieutenant-Colonel Varter, R. H. A. 2nd Infantry Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Pocklington, Northumberland Fusiliers. G-4 R. A., 2nd Battalion N. F., 2nd Battalion K. L. I., Regiment, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas. This force to rendezvous on the Sirdhana road, two miles from the level crossing by the rest camp.

General Idea.—A force represents the advanced guard of a force advancing from Hauptia, its main body being six miles off. B force represents a force advancing from Sirdhana. It is the object of B force to drive a force across the railway or, if unsuccessful to secure its own retreat by the metalled road to Sirdhana.

His Royal Highness the Major-General Commanding was umpire-in-chief, Colonel Rowland was senior umpire, and a staff of some ten other officers was detailed as umpires and assistants. On the gun firing at 10-15 the ball was opened by cavalry skirmishes, and, perhaps more accurately cavalry reconnoitres. From what I saw, and heard from other sources, the cavalry scouting lacked "finish." Scounting parties on both sides, were followed by horse artillery and their protecting escorts. G. A. was very unlucky ; at the first start almost a wheeler of one of the guns turned turtle crossing a narrow nullah, and though it appeared as if both rider and horse must be killed, no real harm was done. It was a horrible looking fall. A little later on, one of the detachment came to grief ; his horse put his foot in a hole and came down, and the team going at some pace at the time crushed over the rider, who is seriously injured that it is hardly expected he will recover. Yet again later on, a team got upset at a small ridge, which it appears they did not go at quite straight. The right attack of B consisted of one battery of horse artillery and almost all the cavalry, and only quite late in the day the infantry in centre and left came up. The infantry advance seemed to have been very slow. The defence stood their ground merely till the attack was developed, and I think the attacking cavalry might have been more successfully opposed. They allowed sufficiently close to get a very fair idea of the disposition of the defending force, which was of course their object, and then worked back unmolested, till with the artillery they closed to their own left. This movement is open to criticism. A was made in column across the front of a battery at about 1,300 yards. The fence now attacked, it to turn the enemy's right flank—a sound manœuvre, but the force, two guns and one troop, are hardly strong enough, and had to retire before superior strength moved out against them. They fell back on their own infantry and a supporting troop which had been sent to back them, and a position occurred between two forces. The attacking cavalry charged, covered mainly by artillery fire, but exposed to that infantry ; they left half-a-dozen empty saddles, and instead of halting at the fenced distance, 150 yards, rode right home, and smashed into the defence before they had nearly halted. Men and horses rolling over like nine pins, and some of them ran into the Goorkhas. A riderless horse did the same and knocked Major Bishop over, partially stunning him and hurting him a good deal, though it is hoped no permanent damage was done. The 13th Hussars were hurt, and one or two so much as order could be restored before the attack was ordered to retire ; minus a proportion of their action, and the defence ditto. The action was now practically over, as the commander of B force having held his ground for two hours, and his main body (six miles distant at the commencement of the action) had arrived, and ordered a general advance, and almost immediately the "cease fire" sounding, brought the manœuvres to a close. A rather ludicrous incident occurred in the advance of B force, artillery and cavalry. The battery gaily blazed away at a halted enemy as they thought, for some minutes before they discovered it belonged to their own side. The result generally may be summed up as unsatisfactory. B did not drive A across the railway, while on the other hand A's advance was made so late that there was no time left to whether it would have imperilled B's line of retreat or not.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' RIFLE MEETING.

THE following scores were made at Coorla yesterday :—

MATCH 5.—700 and 800 yds. shots each.

Co.	70	0	Tl.
B Capt. R. S. Brown	31	9	60
E Vol. W. E. Whitehead	31	5	59
D ,, F. Pitcher	29	9	58
,, W. Watkins	29	5	58
D Sergt. W. Boylett	30	5	54
C ,, J. E. Keess	30	1	53
C Corpl. C. H. Buttler	25	4	51
E Vol. G. B. Stacey	24	1	49
C Lc. E. Thomas	20	1	49
D Vol. McKennon	24	3	47
C Sergt. T. J. McCloughin	23	0	43
C Major Miller	22	1	43
B Cr.-Serjt. Jefferies	20	3	41
C Serjt. Sir Chart	30	0	40
A Serjt. N. Devlin	20	3	38
D Vol. W. Stephens	19	2	38
C ,, T. Thomas	22	9	31
B Lce.-Corpl. Englise	14	2	28

MATCH 6.—200 & 600 yds. 7 shots at each.

D Vol. Mc. Kinnon	20	5	45
E ,, Whitehead	22	1	43
B Capt. R. S. Brown	22	1	43
C Sergt. Keess	19	4	43
C Corpl. Buttler	25	18	43
E Vol. Stacey	21	20	41
Major Wyer	23	18	41
B Colr.-Serjt. Jeffries	21	19	40
C Sergt. McCloughlin	19	20	39
C Vol. Coxen	22	15	37
B Lce.-Corpl. English	20	16	36
C Lieut. Chart	20	16	36
D Sergt. Boylett	21	15	36
D Vol. W. Watkins	18	19	37
C Lce Thomas	17	18	35
A Serjt. Devlin	20	15	35
D Vol. Fido	19	12	31
C ,, T. Thomas	11	14	25
F Lce.-Corpl. Rowland	16	6	22
E Capt. Roughton	7	6	13

MATCH 8.—200, 500 & 600 yds., 7 shots at each.

E Vol. Damy	15	9	13 37
B Lce.-Corpl. Braham	20	6	9 35
C Vol. Thom	16	7	10 33

THE COLABA RYOTS AND THE FOREST LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The information contained in your leader of to-day's date concerning the action of the ryots of the Colaba Collectorate with regard to the rules issued by the Bombay Government under the Forest Act can surprise no one who has ever had the working of that Act brought to his notice. There seem very good grounds for believing that the complaints made by the people are substantially just. Government, from the extreme of laxity in matters of forest conservancy has passed suddenly to the extreme of severity. There was and is no doubt cause for interference with the destruction of forests which has been going on all round, but in so interfering Government is bound to have due regard, not only for the rights, but also the wants, of the ryot. The position taken up by the authorities, that the long-continued customs do not confer any rights on the people, may or may not be legally unassailable ; but whether they amount to rights, or privileges merely, it is only with great hardship that they can be abolished in the wholesale manner complained of. No one would allege that the ryot in Colaba, or for the matter of that in any part of the Concan, is well off. He is as a rule indeed safe from famine, but beyond that he does no more than make a bare subsistence out of his holding. The new rules to which you allude in your article add enormously to the cost of his cultivation and to his household expenditure. In place of getting a free supply of "rab" he has now to pay for all except a certain quantity of very common kind (unless of course he has a supply on his own land) ; he must in many instances pay for every bit of firewood he burns, which hitherto he obtained gratis from the jungle ; and, to add only one more example, he has to purchase even the thorns wherewith to hedge around his crops. Well, anyone, without being at the pains of making out statistics, can see that such prohibitions amount to a very serious annual tax upon the resources of the cultivator. If he was only just able to get along before, he will now be at his wit's end, where to obtain the ready money to buy the necessaries above referred to, and many others, unless he does what so many it is to be feared are doing—disregards the prohibition and (not to mince matters) steals them from Government forest. Of course one is always met when discussing this question with the two stock answers : one, that the prohibitions are absolutely necessary in the interests of forest conservancy ; the other, that the ryot has no claim to expect to be supplied with all these necessaries gratis, and the sooner he is taught to supply himself the better.

The first answer may in the main be a just one ; and it may be necessary for the purposes of an absolutely effective conservancy that such prohibitions should exist. But there are degrees of conservancy, and it seems perfectly feasible to attain to a very fair degree of it without such strict rules ; or if after all they are quite necessary the area in which they are enforced should at first be much more limited than it is at present, and the ryots gradually, not all at once, brought face to face with the necessity for supplying themselves in the market. The second answer too is, taken absolutely, a perfectly reasonable one. But Government has something else to do beside look at the legal status of the ryots as against itself. Before laying these new burdens upon them it ought to be perfectly satisfied, and to be able to satisfy others, that they are in a position to bear them, and if they have not the means wherewith to purchase their annual supply of "rab," firewood, &c., then, though they may have no claim to a charitable grant of the same from Government, they should not be grudged the privileges they have heretofore enjoyed, or at any rate a reasonable portion of them.

To go into the details of the subject would take up time which I am unable to afford, and space which you, sir, might probably grudge. But when one hears of monster petitions such as you write of now, and recalls the monster meeting at Tanna this time last year, and the petition which was the outcome of it, one is apt to fear that the hardships complained of are not altogether over-stated. Nor is it unreasonable to fear also that an excess of stringency may lead to an amount of disregard for the rules which, bad in itself, would not be a very injurious effect upon the interests of both Government and the people. It is well that such subjects as these, in which the majority of the educated and reading public have but little concern, should be brought to public notice, as has been done by you in your leader of to-day's date.

Dec. 25. B. A.

A WAIL FROM THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your notice of the Christmas dinner in the Strangers' Home, while acknowledging with thanks the kindness of the friends who subscribed towards it, and also the kindness displayed by the Superintendent, we beg to bring to your notice what we consider a grievance. Each man in the Home was served with one pound of tobacco, which we regret to say is totally unfit for use ; and after several ineffectual attempts to smoke it, we have to-day returned the balance to the Superintendent. We understand the tobacco in question was purchased at a well-known shop in the Fort, and sold for a good article.

This letter is signed by request on behalf of the whole of the inmates of the Strangers' Home.—Yours, &c.,

JNO. McLAREN.

Dec. 29.

THE NEW SANITARIUM.

THE Collector of Poona, in a letter addressed to the Commissioner, C. D., and dated 4th December, 1883, writes regarding the proposed new Sanitarium of Sakar Pathar :—"I visited Sakar Pathar on the 24th ultimo, and to my utter dismay I found the lake, which was full at the end of October, half or more than half empty. I at once communicated with the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Mr. Hughes, and he has sent me a reply of which I annex a copy. The road used by the hillmen who carry grass, wood, eggs, fowls, &c., to Lonavla and Khandala passes along the foot of the dam, and as a convenience to these people and also to render it unnecessary for them to go up and foul the water of the lake we placed three pipes in the dam, so that they might get water easily as they passed, before the monsoon these pipes were capped, but in October some malicious persons knocked off the caps, and the pipes were running full, I am told, for 14 or 15 days. Directly I heard of it I wrote to Mr. Hughes, who ordered taps to be put on the pipes, but although this was done one of the pipes was running full without cap or tap on the 24th ultimo. It will now be necessary to do away with these pipes, otherwise the lake will be emptied again next year. The only satisfaction I feel is that the loss of water is the result of a preventable accident, and precautionary measures must now be adopted. As the public may be disappointed if they see Sakar Pathar during the present cold or the ensuing hot weather, I would recommend the publication of this letter and its accompaniment, as in the correspondence already published it is stated that there is "a good supply of water" on the hill, as there was when that account was written, and as there would have been but for abovementioned accident, which can be avoided in future."

The Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Divison, writing to the Collector of Poona on the 3rd December, says on the same subject :—Referring to your No. 3766, dated 24th November, 1883, drawing my attention to the low level of the water in the tank at Sakar Pathar, I have the honour to state that I visited the work on the 1st instant and found the depth of water then was 14·75 feet. From a report received to-day I find the present daily rate of subsidence to be 2 inches or 0·17 feet. I am doubtful as to whether the supply will last till the end of the hot weather ; at the most it will furnish 1,500 gallons a day for six months. The low level of the water this year partly accidental owing to the taps of the outlet pipes having been stolen and the supply having run to waste, and partly to the work being new. There is slight leakage on the flanks of the dam, which can, I think, be easily remedied, and I see no reason why the tank should not in future years be made to retain the full estimated supply."

The Commissioner C. D., on the 14th December forwarded the above letters to Government for the favour of publication, with the remark :—"The Commissioner believes that if there were spring taps or cocks which would open on pressure and close when that was withdrawn there would be no danger in such conveniences being used in place of the present common taps."

In a Resolution, dated Dec. 26, Government order as follows :—"The letter from the Collector of Poona and its accompaniment should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in continuation of Government Notification No. 8569, dated 21st ultimo, and copies of them should be placed on the Editors Table. The attention of the Public Works Department should be invited to the suggestion of the Commissioner, C. D., regarding the substitution of spring taps or cocks which open on pressure for the common taps at present in use."

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

THE following official papers are published :—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14

deficiency of the Company's engine stock. "Had these forced stoppages not occurred," it is added, "their total purchases of wheat this season would have been far larger." The directors are happy to be able to state that the Government of India have during the present year sanctioned an addition of 100 engines to the stock of the Company.

11. The quantity of goods carried and the receipts compare as under with the corresponding period :—

	Goods. Tons.	Receipts. £ s. d.
30th June, 1883	1,380,417	1,626,346 0 4
30th June, 1882	1,330,523	1,499,529 16 3

12. The total number of train miles run in the half-year was 4,921,540, compared with 4,791,394 in 1882.

13. The following tables gives the headings of expenditure of the half-year, compared with the corresponding period :—

	30th June, 1883. Total.	Per cent. on rec'ts.	30th June, 1882. Total.	Per cent. on receipts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	212388 8 3	9·78	202250 5 0	11·37
Locomotive expenses	256952 18 3	11·78	215531 10 1	12·76
Carriage and wagon expenses	123874 10 11	5·73	128892 12 4	8·27
Traffic expenses	118577 12 5	5·79	114245 14 6	5·69
General charges	54057 6 1	2·51	51475 4 9	2·56
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	4277 12 10	2·08	30539 4 11	1·97
Total	809668 8 9	42·15	680035 10 10	42·31
Deduct amount charged to special funds	5·27 0 5	0·28	6333 14 10	0·33
Net expenditure	339911 8 4	41·87	343521 16 0	41·98

14. The average cost of maintenance per railway mile amounted to £140. 1s. 5d., as against £130. 17s. 3d. in the corresponding period.

15. The total receipts on capital account at 30th June, 1883, remain as last reported, viz., £23,707,020. 9s. 11d. The expenditure at the same date, including the sum of £59,863. 1s. 11d, brought to account during the half-year, but excluding stores account, amounted to £23,182,737. 11s. 0d. The amount of expenditure at the debit of stores account (including £14,428. 10s. 11d, overdraft from the Secretary of State) was £630,463. 10s.

THE BHOPAL GWALIOR RAILWAY PROJECT.

19. With reference to the projected formation of a company to construct a railway from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpoor, under an arrangement with the Government, it is with much regret the director, have to report that the matter remains in abeyance. The proprietors will see from the annexed concluding letters of the correspondence that the Secretary of State has informed the promoters that Her Majesty's Government having decided to move that "the subject of provision for the extension of railways in India shall be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons next Session," he does not deem it expedient, pending the result of that inquiry, to enter into an arrangement with them on the basis proposed in their letters. In conducting this business an expenditure has been incurred to the amount of £235. 6s. 5d., which the directors recommend they be authorised to meet out of the Shareholders' Interest Account and they also recommend that that they be empowered to pay out of the same account such other expenses as may have to be incurred, in watching and protecting the interests of this company, in the inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons, and in further negotiations with the Government for the construction of the projected railway.

The following is the correspondence above referred to :—

3, New Broad Street, E.C., London, 18th May 1883.

The Under-Secretary of State for India Office, S.W.

SIR,—I am now requested by the Provisional Committee for promoting the construction of the railway from Bhopal to Cawnpoor and Gwalior, to forward a copy of the draft contract received with Mr. Danvers' note of the 5th December, 1882, with such alterations made in it as appear to the Committee necessary to give effect to the object in view.

The chief alterations are as follow, namely—

1. To provide for the repayment to the Company of the capital expenditure on the expiration of the contract by effluxion of time.

2. To secure to the company running powers over Sindia's State Railway between Gwalior and Agra.

3. The omission of Clauses 37 and 38 bearing upon through rates, and of Clause 41 as to division of profits.

As regards alteration No. 1, the Committee, with reference to the interview which some of their members had with the representatives of the Secretary of State at the India Office on the 11th instant, submit for consideration as an alternative and (in their opinion) a preferable proposal, that if the Secretary of State will not agree to the repayment of the whole of the capital outlay upon the railway, he will accept the obligation to meet, either by payment, or by taking over (at his option) the amount of debenture debt existing at termination of the contract by effluxe of time, in addition to paying at a valuation for the rolling stock and plant; and that he will give to the company a guarantee of interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum for ten years from the complete opening of the railway for public traffic, to be repaid out of profits in excess of 5 per cent. The Committee believe that this guarantee will not, as a matter of fact, involve the Secretary of State in any expenditure whatever, but that it will have a most important effect in inducing the investment of English capital in the construction of the line.

The other alterations proposed in the technical language of the contract are subjected by the legal advisers of the Committee ; and as to these, I have to request that (should there be any difficulty experienced on the part of the Secretary of State in accepting them) the Committee's advisers may be allowed to meet and settle the exact terms to be adopted with the legal adviser, of the India Office

I am further to state that the Committee are of opinion that it is desirable the newCompany should be named the Great India Peninsula Extension Railway Company, Limited, as at first proposed, and they trust there may be no objection on the part of the Secretary of State to the adoption of this title. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) THOMAS R. WATT.

3, New Broad Street, E.C., London, 15th June, 1883.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, S. W.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 18th May last, returning with alterations the draft of the proposed agreement for the construction of the Railway between Bhopal and Gwalior and Cawnpoor, I am requested by the Provisional Committee to express the hope that they may be favoured with an early reply to their proposals. In doing so, I am further requested to ask particularly for the decision of the Secretary of State on the alternative proposal for a temporary four (4) per cent. guarantee, the Committee having reason to believe from the information they have since gathered, that if it is the wish of the Government that the line should be constructed without delay, the alternative of a guarantee is that which must be adopted.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS R. WATT.

India Office, S.W., 31st August, 1883.

P. W. 870.

SIR,—The proposals contained in your letters of the 18th May and 15th June, regarding the terms on which the promoters of the Bhopal-Gwalior and Cawnpore Railway are prepared to proceed with that undertaking, have received the careful consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

I am directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Government, having decided to move that the subject of provision for the extension of railways in India shall be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons next Session, Lord Kimberley does not deem it expedient, pending the result of that inquiry, to enter into an arrangement with you on the basis proposed in your letters.—Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LOUIS MALET.

T. R. WATT, Esq., 3, New Broad Street.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The fifty-sixth annual Report of the Directors of this Railway, which was to be presented to the shareholders on the 14th December is as follows :—

1. The Directors submit herewith the audited accounts of the Company for the half-year ended at 30th June last.

2. The average length of Line open and worked for the half-year was 461 miles, of which 22 are double.

3. The amount of guaranteed Capital remains the same as at this time last year. A sum of £100,000 to replace the Debentures paid off yet remains to be issued. The Capital expended during the half-year amounted, as shown in account No. 4a, to £60,007. 9s. 9d., of which £37,059. 2s. 10d. was spent on the large Bridges, £4,9 3. 8s. 5d. on new additional Rolling Stock and Plant, £8,496. 7s. 9d., on Ballast and permanent Way, and the balance (£9,421. 13s. 9d.) chiefly on works at Stations and Earthworks. The total expenditure on Capital account was thereby raised at 31st December last to £7,826,966. 18s. 10d., exclusive of stores and materials on hand or in transit to India, which represented a further sum of £294,602. 5s. 7d.

4. The gross Revenue receipts, the expenses charged to Revenue, and the net earnings for the half year, compare as under with the corresponding figures of 1882 :—

Half-year ended with	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.
June 1883	£556,115	£247,748	£308,367	44·55
1882	452,520	217,564	234,956	48·07
Increase in 1883	£53,595	£30,084	£53,411	
Decrease				3·52

5. The net earnings of the period as shewn by the Accounts (No. 12), calculated at 1s. 10d. per rupee, amount to £308,367. 4s. 11d. or £5. 1s. 9d. per cent. on the Interest-bearing Capital of the Company, comparing with £345,165 17s. 1d. or £4. 6s. 0d. per cent in the corresponding period of 1882. The amount required to cover the guaranteed interest paid by Government for the half-year was £198,007. 10s. 9d. The difference between this sum and £308,367. 4s. 11d. shows a surplus profit of £210,359 14s. 11d., but this is reduced by adjustments of past expenditure to £201,875. 18s. 3d., of which the Company receive, at 1s. 10d. per rupee, the equivalent in rupees of £100,935. 19s. 1d., or Rs. 1,401,675 14. Of this sum Rs. 1,100,000 have been remitted and sold here at 1s. 7½d., producing £88,319. 2s. 9d., which added to £1,402. 2s. 10. the balance in England from the last surplus half-year, yields a total of £90,721. 5s. 7d., out of which the Directors recommend that a dividend of £1. 0s. 6d. per cent be paid in addition to the guarantee of £2. 10s. per cent. for the half-year, which will absorb £88,715. 6d., leaving £2,005. 5s. 1d. to the credit of the surplus account. The balance of the Company's share of surplus profits remaining in India will, with the sum previously retained there, be available for the contribution to the Provident Fund, in accordance with the regulations of the Company. A resolution authorising this distribution will be submitted to the meeting.

6. There has been an increase of £10,745 in receipts from Coaching traffic, in Goods traffic of £24,305, and other receipts are lower by £1,260.

7. The number of passengers carried and the receipts under the head of Coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1882 :—

Passengers—	1882. Number.	Receipts.	1883. Number.	Receipts.
1st Class	10,473	£2,324	18,729	£4,885
2nd ,,	143,905	10,060	152,330	9,958
3rd ,, Mail	18,309	20,982	320,764	33,070
3rd ,, Ordinary	3333,032	97,409	3457,305	99,187
Total	3684,240	£128,995	3950,028	£147,098
Season Tickets	5,955	4,119	6,244	5,586
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Specii Trains, &c.	....	16,194	....	17,775
Total Receipts	....	£149,308	....	£169,013
Increase in 1883	....	£19,705	....	

8. The Goods traffic of the half-year compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1882 :—

	1882. Tons	1883. Tons
General Goods and Railway materials for Capital works	480,616 £379,263	626,447 £232,227
Live stock, rents, &c.	 9,131	 10,504
Railway materials for Revenue purposes	30,336 4,840	76,926 11,279
	511,052 £393,234	626,483 £477,023
Increase in 1883	....	188,481 £83,805
Average receipt per mile	.... 1/34.	1/9d.
Average receipt per ton charged for	.... 1/34.	1/9d.

9. The Traffic shows an increase in most descriptions of goods, particularly full, half and unpressed cotton, seed, wheat, piece goods, firewood, mowra, metals, timber, and State Railway materials. The traffic in coal and uncleaned cotton was, however, less in 1883 than in 1882.

10. The following figures show the steady expansion of the business on this undertaking during the last 5 years :—

Year ending 30th June.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	£	£	£
1879	674,899	317,276	357,623
1880	690,336	299,195	400,141
1881	738,219	347,477	430,515
1882	905,801	397,200	508,601
1883	1,026,106	503,572	522,531

Forty-five per cent. of the earnings of the Company were derived in the first half of 1883 from traffic interchanged with other lines. In this class of traffic there is an increase over the corresponding half of 1882 of more than 39 per cent. There is good reason for the belief that the increase will continue.

In the current half-year, notwithstanding two interruptions of traffic, due to floods, extending in all over 14 weeks, the increase over the corresponding half of last year up to the 8th October, the last completed return received, has been £28,895 4s 10d., or an increase of 20 per cent. When the Rewari Ferozpore Railway is finished, and the system of this Company becomes the outlet for the produce of the Cis Sutlej States, a considerable expansion of business may be expected. The mutual dependence of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and of the line owned by this Company for profitable and successful working indicates the desirability of unity of management and it is hoped measures may be adopted that will tend to the benefit alike of this Company and of the state railway.

In the last report it was stated that steps had been taken in conjunction with the Government of India for the development of the grain trade from the North-West Provinces to Bombay, by reducing the through charges for carriage. This reduction took place on the 1st May, and has resulted in a large increase of traffic as will be seen from the following comparative statement showing the quantity of wheat received at Bombay by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, viz. Sabarmatti (through traffic), in the months of May, June, July and August in the last three years :—

	1881. Cwt.	1882. Cwt.	1883. Cwts.
May	54,782	36,864	196,768
June	33,295	97,112	306,014
*July	9,035	60,871	99,135
August	9,055	44,269	393,501

* Line interrupted.

11. The following statement shows the dividends that have been paid (and now proposed to be paid) from surplus profits including the guaranteed interest, £2 10s. 0d. per cent. The profits between 1876 and 1881 went to the construction of the new Nurbuda Bridge.

Half-year ending.	Payment per cent., including Guaranteed Interest.
31st December, 1872	£2 10 10
,, 1874	2 10 7
,, 1875	2 10 10
,, 1876	2 12 6
,, 1881	3 3 6
,, 1882	3 7 6
,, 1883	3 13 6

12. The Revenue charges for 18883 and 1882 compare as under :—

	1882. Amount on Gross Receipts.	1882. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	1883. Amount.	1883. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.
Maintenance	£59,214	10·63	£69,490	10·29
Locomotive Expenses	69,690	12·38	81,133	12·47
Carriage & Wagon Expenses	35,824	4·59	31,873	4·76
Traffic Expenses	30,316	5·47	34,244	5·22
General Charges	14,976	1·44	23,573	3·39
Ferry Charges (Bassein)	....	....	132	·02
Miscellaneous	7,141	1·26	7,378	1·11
	£217,661	38·67	£247,748	37·76

13. The Expenditure for maintenance of way and works, including carriage charges on stores, amounted to £154 per mile of main line maintained in 1883, as compared with £134 per mile in 1882, including similar carriage charges. The locomotive expenses amount to 17·4d. per train mile run in 1883, including carriage charges, as compared with 15·6d. in 1882 ; the carriage and wagon expenses to 6·71d., as compared with 6·30d. per train mail in 1882 the train miles run have been 1,120,389, as compared with 971,749 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Some of the increased outlay is due to improvements of permanent way and of carriage and wagon stock required by the increase of traffic.

14. The gross Revenue receipts and expenditure under all heads and the net profit per railway mile and per train mile, for the half-year, compare as under with the corresponding period of 1882 :—

	1882. £	1883. £
Per railway mile.		
Receipts	1,236	1,422
Expenditure	478	5/4
Net profit	£757	£883
Per train mile.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts	11 7	11 6
Expenditure	4 0	4 5
Net profit	7 1	7 1

NICOTINE IN CIGAR SMOKE.

THE German savant Dr. Kissling has recently made some interesting experiments on this subject, the cigars being smoked with an aspirator, and the smoke [illegible] cooler and five bottles. Of the latter, the first and third were empty, the second being filled with alcohol, the fourth with dilute sulphuric acid, and the fifth with caustic soda. In the four experiments, 50, 42, 132, and 100 cigars were smoked respectively. The percentages of nicotine were 3·75, 3·75, 2·295, and 0·19 in the respective experiments. In a fifth experiment the tips and ends of those cigars used in the first experiments were used, and in a sixth experiment the cigar ends left by a smoker were tested for nicotine. These were found to contain 2·51 per cent., the cigar itself having had 2·24 per cent. ; so that the increase was comparatively small. The general results of Dr. Kissling's researches are of interest to all cigar smokers. He found that the active poisonous constituents of tobacco smoke are carbonic oxide, sulphydric acid, prussic acid, and nicotine. The three first-named are present in tobacco smoke in too small quantities, and are too volatile to deserve any consideration in judging of the effect of using tobacco on the system. The nicotine bases are present in the smoke in relatively small quantities, so that the poisonous qualities may be attributed almost exclusively to the nicotine. The amount of nicotine in smoke depends chiefly on the quantity of nicotine in the tobacco. The quantity of nicotine destroyed by the combustion of a cigar is relatively small. Perhaps the most interesting result of the experiments is that they show that as nicotine is soluble in alcohol, it is more than probable that the use of alcoholic beverages prevents the local accumulation of nicotine and hastens its removal from the body. In other words, a glass of beer or wine is the proper concomitant to the pipe or cigar.

FIORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Fiorline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardness the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited. 36, Farringdon road, London.

ELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."—ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As 6, p. l. quick lief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts unions, 1s. 6d. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
1, East Street, POONA. JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.
Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices b[illegible] favourable comparison with those of other Houses.
The following New Goods are now on view :—
Cheap and High[illegible] Watches. Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Gold and Silve[illegible]ns. Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Wedding and R[illegible] or Guard Rings. Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Signet and Bel[illegible]rings. Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Mizrah and Sh[illegible]rings. Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Studs, Scarf Ri[illegible]head Pins. Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Bracelets and H[illegible]aces. Silver and Plateware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c.
And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-str[illegible] POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.
Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,
Patent Rights reserved.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.
LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)
Coming for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs. a.
Chateau Lafitte	36 8
Chateau Mouton	34 8
Chateau Larose	23 0
St. Julien	21 4
St. Estephe, a fav[illegible]	16 0
Medoc, Breakfast	13 8
Petit Medoc, Bom[illegible] bottled	10 0
BORDEAUX—White.	
Barsac	19 0
Graves	15 8
BURGUNDY—Red.	
Chambertin	33 0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22 8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19 4
Macon, a genuine [illegible]ais	13 4
BURGUNDY—White.	
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17 12
Vermouth	13 4
CHAMPAGNE, "Royal Charter"	55 8
Finest Dry Spark[illegible] per hamper	54 8
"24 pints	24 0
Saumur, Finest Sp[illegible]	25 8

PORT.	Rs. a.
Old Crusted (some years in bottles)	36 4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26 4
A good full Wine, Red	19 4
Spanish Port, Green	14 8
Sacramental St. Martins	23 0
Tinta Francisco	32 8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.	
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32 8
Moselle, Non Parell, finest	43 0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29 8
Hochheimmer, fine flavoured	24 4
Laubenheimer, Light	18 4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19 4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.	
Amontillado, A. 1	38 12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior	36 12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28 4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry	27 4
Vino Pure, very pale, dry	25 4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	27 0
Vino de Paxo, pale dry	29 0
Mirasela, Virgin pale	16 12
Madeira, fine, very superior	37 12
Madeira, finest, excellent Wine	32 8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs. a.
Blue Capsule, a capital peg Brandy	27 0
White Capsule delicate flavour	29 8
Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32 12
Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37 8
Dry Gin	23 4
Whiskey, Scotch, "the Carlton,"	37 0
11 years old	37 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	21 12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johnstone's	24 12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet"	31 0
LIQUEURS, &c.	
Curaçao, Orange and White	49 0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7 0
Do. Yellow do.	7 0
Benedictine	68 12
Maraschino de Zara, best	51 4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	35 12
Lime Juice Cordial	13 0
Cyder	7 0
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.	
The Bull-Dog Brand	3
Pints	2 1

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.
PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."
JUST RECEIVED EX "ASSAM"
a choice collection of
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.
Connoisseurs should not fail to inspect these works of art.
ALSO A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
FANCY DRESS BALL.
Gentlemen who intend going in costume to the coming Fancy Dress Balls should register their orders at once at the Fort Branch. A splendid collection of plates to choose from.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
TOYS FOR CHILDREN.
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
THE CHEAPEST IN BOMBAY.
NOW ON VIEW AT
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

GENT'S SOCKS.
SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH,
WITH DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.
COTTON — Immense Assortment.
LISLE-THREAD — Rs. 10 to 30
All the latest Designs. BALBRIGGAN — per doz.
MERINO
Rs. 10 to 30 per doz. SILK.
CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)
HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL. Agents to W. H. HARTON Esq., Valsura, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*
EXAMPLES—
If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 21-2-0
at age 40 Rs. 28-5-4
This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.
Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Lotus Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per cor. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	per case.
Do.	No. 6 Canalister	do.	do.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond-street, London.

A. H. GREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE,
WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.
Price List free on application.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
DYNAMO MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. 750
Do. to 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each 300
Do. 8 do. 500 do. 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WIRE CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. : BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRON Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT, MACKENZIE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 5, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.
MOTHER'S INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for fever ishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. B, S Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

NOTICES.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY Limited.
THE DEBENTURES of this Company falling due on the last of January, 1884, will be paid off with interest up to the 31st December, 1883, on and after the 29th instant. Interest will cease on date of maturity.
By Order of the Board.
H. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 24th December, 1883.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse-broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WORTHING COLLEGE, SUSSEX.—Head Master, Mr. FREDERIC LOWE, M. A., Cambridge; Second Master, the Rev. Wyvile, M. A., Oxford (six years at Wellington under the present Archbishop of Canterbury.)
Boys from 7 to 17 years prepared for the public schools. The building's play ground are contiguous to the sea, and sheltered from the east winds by the downs. A workshop has recently been added. Terms, from 80 to 100 guineas. References in India :
Col. E. P. GORDON, Commr., Multan, Punjab. Major W. B. WARNER, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry

MERRY WEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—
TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.
NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table	Rs. 50
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	70
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	75
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers	85
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	from 100 to 160

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.
For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :
5, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY
Or to their Branch Offices :—
Hall Road, LAHORE ;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.
All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.
Private and public information of every kind, £3-3 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.
Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. ; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent. ; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent commission
Special contracts made for larger consignments
All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.
Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.